The Saturday Evening Post.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER—DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, MORALITY, SCIENCE, NEWS, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

VOL. IX—WHOLE No. 452. PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 27, 1830. TERMS, $2 IN ADVANCE

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL COATE ATKINSON, No. 112 CHESNUT STREET, BETWEEN THIRD & FOURTH STREETS, AND DIRECTLY OPPOSITE TO THE POST-OFFICE—☞ COUNTING-ROOM ON HUDSON'S ALLEY.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

SERENADE.

TO MISS E. C. H.

...de, Lady, wake—thy slumbers break,
...the Minstrel's harp in strong,
...thro' the glade, in serenade,
...its magic chords have rung.

...dear, is thee, its minstrelay,
...the living notes arise—
...breathe thy name, the harper name,
...claims no greater prize.

...night's lone noon, the silvery moon,
...shall thro' thy lattice peep;
...dearest love, blest from above,
...their sight o'er thee keep.

...ver mate, his mellow flute,
...ith joy salutes thine ear;
...pond the swell, of convent bell,
...wreathed her and near.

...maiden wake—thy vision break,
...the soul of love dispel,
...with a veil, the drowsy god,
...I say, "Dear maid, farewell."

...ight yore, the Troubadour,
...song of Lady bright;
...light guitar, by twinkling star,
...round the field of fight.

...love is thee, his minstrelay,
...by Troubadour doth bring;
...at thy shrine, invoke the nine,
...by praise, love, to sing. A.

Orphan Girl's Address to her Guardian.

...ot believe the tale they tell
...of one who was so kind to me,
...e in thy breast could ever dwell
...base, unmanly treachery.

...upon brow too plainly shows
...re warmth and goodness of thy heart—
...his sickly glow
...him, who'd act the traitor's part.

...pless orphan, cast forlorn,
...mourn, upon a stranger shore—
...does that rais'dst my fragile form,
...me weak oppress'd on earth's cold floor.

...brief to me with soothing smile,
...ere the big tear coura'd each other,
...maiden of the Emerald Isle,
...Ion to grieve, I'll be thy brother."

...other, yes, thou'st been to me,
...oft hast wip'd away my tears:
...an I doubt thy constancy,
...the guardian of my tender years?

...heart malign'd—they do not know
...kindness thou hast shown to me,
...with love their breasts would glow,
...join my voice in praising thee. '30.

AMELIA.

...you wanderer that pensively strays
...shade, silence, and gloom of the night,
...pure, dull and clouded, smile her faint rays,
...o'er the desert a wan, glimmering light?

...the once blooming, beautiful one!—
...in accents of grief and despair
...from her lips—and the sorrowing moan
...y swells and resounds thro' the air.

...shall I wander distracted, forlorn!—
...semblance of happiness ever again
...heart that is blighted and torn
...ings of remorse, of affliction and pain?

...winds are hush'd—not a breeze stirs the
...—
...lies wrapt in a death like repose—
...silver that hang o'er the valley I'll rove,
...pattern in brilliant tranquility flows.

...mused by the murmurs of that gentle stream,
...forget the dark woes of the past,
...figure to my thoughts...and a gleam
...light whence my hope beams at last.

...collection brings back to my sight,
...es of my early, my happier hours,
...my young heart was lovely and bright—
...pondered, at will, in contentment's calm
...ers.

...dulness, pleasure and plenty were mine,
...garland of peace delighted I wore,
...ng gait had polished the shrine
...of beauty and innocent love.

...no, is the spring-tide of life that my soul
...ong native warbler was fearless and gay;
...my childhood then knew no control,
...he me bloom'd flowers too bright for decay.

...'neath devoted and fond parents' care,
...friend, whose ev'ry hope centred in me,
...endeavors to preserve from each snare,
...to protect my frail infancy.

...d smile, and each day, swift past,
...ming, contented and happy I grew;
...th no shadows of care was o'ercast,
...h o'er my cheek spread her roseate hue.

...these parents instill'd in my mind
...cepts of virtue, religion and truth,
...that is trouble a solace I'd find
...God I had sought in the days of my youth.

...hours were wing'd with the purest delight;
...alas! I can ne'er see again;
...and remembrance, all, all but excite
...wildest ravings, to madden my brain.

...ing, confiding, I listen'd to love,
...who, with swearing affection's soft sigh,
...faithless, oft vow'd that he'd prove
...changing in truth and constancy.

...having lured me afar from my home,
...and him, that fond heart he had won,
...poor, helpless, unfriended, to roam
...abandon'd, betray'd, and undone.

...Earth's every enjoyment herself,
...where shall the sorrowful bosom find peace?
...is one consolation still left,
...than those soul-rending agonies cease.

...when they mournfully moan thro' the willows,
...at my last funeral dirge o'er the lone spot,
...in deep sleep, 'neath the calm heaving
...
...regretting, sad by all forgot.'

...her emblem the murmuring stream,
...grave yield her a dark, cheerless grave,
...breast slept the moon's mild and beautiful
...
...only she sunk in its treacherous wave.

CARLOS.

UPPER FERRY BRIDGE, NEAR PHILADELPHIA.

The environs of the city naturally afford many beautiful and picturesque scenes, which have been improved by the hand of genius, and disposed into a greater variety; but of all the neat and elegant dispositions, which labour and system have bestowed upon the abrupt, the natural ruggedness which diversify the surrounding landscape, none can vie with the majestically grand appearances which nature and art have combined their efforts to produce, in the vicinity of the Upper Ferry Bridge. The beautiful river Schuylkill winds its course at the foot of those high grounds which confine its channel on the east, while the opening landscape, stretching to the west, enlivens, with all the varieties of light and shade, innumerable objects of curiosity or delight, receding in endless perspective till it terminates in the clouds.

The woody skirt of the western bank embrowns with its deep foliage the fringed edge of the silver stream, while the alternations of shade and sun are reflected in every variety, and presents a pleasing contrast to the expansive sheet of water, which glides in unrimpled currents till it falls over the precipice at the dam, awakening, with its ceaseless roar, the most sublime sensations, and producing involuntary exclamations of surprise and pleasure.

A short distance below the dam, the bridge, as if by magic, seems to leap across the bed of the stream, and affords, from its lofty height, another variety in the diversified landscape — The span of the arch is 340 feet, and forms a segment of a circle, whose regular bearing and proportions add strength and safety by the pressure of its weight. It was built by Lewis Wernwag and Joseph Johnston, by contract with the Lancaster Schuylkill Bridge Company, in the year 1813, and, together with the road, cost about $140,000. The stock of this bridge Company is divided into 1627 shares, each share valued at $[illegible]. The bridge is built on strong buttments of stone, [illegible] solid rock, at a great depth below the surface. It is covered in with a roof, and enclosed at the sides, with windows for the admission of air and light; and affords a safe, pleasant, and convenient passage for travellers, with a partition in the middle through its whole length, which allows carriages the right hand, without risk of interruption or embarrassment. The Ferry House, on the west side, is a neat, comfortable building, capable of accommodating large parties, who, in their excursions thither from the city, never fail to meet with good entertainment, and all that innocent amusement which the charming varieties of the place afford.

The present bridge is built near the scite of the old floating wooden causeway, which served passengers in their transit over this part of the Schuylkill. Time, that improver of genius, instigator of enterprize, and inventor of arts, has superseded the floating, splashing, dangerous causeway, by a noble structure, in which safety, strength, duration, and elegance, are so happily blended, as to bid defiance to the rigor of the elements; to unite permanency with beauty, and to give a splendid specimen of the rapid progress of the arts amongst our enterprising mechanics.

Fifty years ago, when Fairmount presented a rugged, uneven, precipitous declivity, crowned with lofty forest trees, interspersed with gloomy pines and thick underwood: when the Schuylkill glided uninterruptedly along in gloomy silence, and the majestic geese, and other aquatic wild fowl, were the only clamorous visitants to break the stillness which reigned over the landscape: when the low floating bridge echoed the footsteps of the solitary traveller; and the gloomy recesses of the dark forests which overshadowed the road, received him as he reached the shore; and winding over the rugged rocks which impeded his toilsome progress, presented its sunless mossy seats to recline his wearied limbs: when the deep ravine, a furlong from the Ferry House, terminated in a long ledge of rocks, whose broad and even surface, once stained with human *blood*, and visited at dead of night by gliding spectres, furnished to the living legends of the neighbourhood, a tale of horror, which never failed to chill the excited feelings of the youthful passengers. But, fifty years have gone by, and with them their predilections, their prejudices, and the evanescent recollections of its old-fashioned, sedate inhabitants. The Ferry House has been renewed by modern improvements, uniting the usefulness of the past age to the convenience of the present. The gardens laid out in regular and serpentine walks, terminating in shrubbery and clumps of ornamental trees—amidst which are reared for the comfort of the guests, elegant temples, dedicated to festive enjoyment, the sparkling of wine and the sallies of wit—not excluding broad mouthed merriment and loud pealing laughter. The adjacent wood cleared of its undergrowth, and the green sward, nipt short by the sheep, which fatten on its herbage, present an inviting promenade to the belles and beaux of the goodly city of brotherly love, whose fraternal affection is here warmed by sympathetic participation, into the glow of amorous wooing; while the [illegible] and hen, contribute their magical incantations to convert geese into *swans*, damsels into *sacodnymphs*, and the dull plodding 'prentice shop-boy into the *sentimental lover!*

The heights of Fairmount, which present, on the west, a deep and long ledge of rocks gilded by the declining sun, cast a lustre around the vicinity which can rarely be equalled. The contrast of the Water Works, seated as if in unaspiring simplicity at the foot; and the long and noisy water-fall which presents its white and frothy bosom to the stream, are among the varieties afforded by a bridge view of the landscape.

The reservoir on the mount is accessible from the road by a tedious flight of steps, which winds among the rocks till it reaches the summit, where the visitor may repose in an elegant Temple, and enjoy another view, a bird's eye gaze upon the prospect beneath him! The bridge with its noble arch is seen on the left, spreading over the surface of the stream—while a variety of small craft and pleasure boats, diminished by their distance to a mere speck, glide upon the water. The astonished traveller casts a lingering look upon the prospect before him, fixes his hat more firmly on his head, seizes his cane, and with renewed vigor resumes his journey homeward.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

THE BLEEDING HEART.

A dark cloud hung over Cear Valley, and a drizzling mist had watered profusely the thick grass around the low planted cottage that stood hid among the trees at the foot of the hill. But the window that looked down the narrow road towards the village, was open, though it was past the hour of eleven at night, and Mary sat pale and dejected by it, resting her cheek upon her hand, and looking out upon the gloomy sky, and listening with all the deep and sad anxious expectation of a tender wife, for the approach of her absent husband.

De Lancy had not always kept such hours as this; he was once fond, affectionate, attentive to her every want and wish, and as careful of her happiness as of his own life, when she married him, he was gay and cheerful, rich and virtuous, and she had joined her hand to his with the bright prospect of a long life of connubial bliss full before her.

But now his brow wore the aspect of deep and settled gloom,—he seemed to be himself no more—some secret disquietude preyed upon his mind, the springs of which lay concealed from her view.

Sometimes she thought he loved her no longer, but the thought almost broke her heart, and she banished it.—She hoped for the best, and now waited his return with all the impatience of wronged, but silent, unceasing affection.—As midnight approachd, the streakes of lightning began to flash along the woodlands, and at intervals the deep and hollow-toned thunder rolled across the western arch of heaven; the clouds dropped rain in large quantities, and the quiet of the night yielded to the stormy blackness of a coming tempest.

She rose and closed the window with a heavy sigh; at that moment, a flash unlike that of lightning, at the edge of the woods, directly down the road, and a report, as of a pistol, alarmed her, she threw open the window again, all was silent, then a faint voice seemed crying in the wood, she listened, and thought she gathered the sound of murder; but the thunder rolled again, and the red lightning flashed angrily, and a howling wind rose up and moaned dismally along the forest. She fastened down the sash, and threw herself beside her sleeping infants on the bed, clasping them to her bosom, while her heart beat most violently, and her whole frame trembled with terror. A brief space elapsed, and the hurried tread of a horse was heard coming up the road; the gate creaked on its hinges; she heard De Lancy's voice, No, no, Bob, let me get off, this is bad business, we are both crazy—no, no, Bob, you don't smell the blood now; Lord how the lightning flashes, there is blood on my arm yet—no, no. The horse was led away to the stable; she heard the door shut and the key turned, and presently De Lancy rapped at the door. She flew to open it, and her husband entered with a wild and agitated air, pale and besmeared with mire and blood.

In the name of heaven, cried Mary, what is this? Only a trifle, woman: Bob threw me and my nose bled a little. She feared to interrogate him further, for his ruffled and morose humour was forbidding; she pressed him to partake of the supper she had kept ready for him, and endeavoured to soothe, by kindness and attention, the gloomy mood in which she found him. He refused to eat, however, and after sitting with his hands clenched some moments on his forehead, he rose, took a heavy draught, of brandy, and threw himself on the bed. Mary laid down beside him, but not to sleep, or if a momentary doze came over her waking fancy it pictured to her restless and anxious mind, the feverish dreams of a disordered brain. She rose as the first glimmering of day broke upon the green valley, and walked out to the spring to bathe her burning brow in the cool and clear waters of the flowing brook. She had been there but a few moments before two men rode rapidly up the road and entered the gateway she hastened to the house, and they entered with her, enquiring for Mr. De Lancy, and seeming in too much haste to wait even the common forms of civility. De Lancy lay still asleep, and when they rudely roused him and laid their hands on him, he cried—he sprung up in a kind of frenzy—What, so soon? cried he; what! who told you I killed him? It is enough, cried one of them. Who asked you to accuse yourself? How came you to know he was killed? Come, we must search you. De Lancy stood aghast; in the perturbation of the moment he had betrayed himself; he had been taken unprepared, and as they drew from his pockets the money and the watch of the murdered man, he trembled excessively. Ah! the Devil has done for me at last, said he, throwing a wistful glance at his two sweet infants as they lay smiling in their infant slumbers on the bed locked in each others arms, and then towards his wife, who, in an agony of despair at this sudden burst of overwhelming misfortune on her self and children, and of ignominy and shame on him who was dear to her as her heart's blood, vile and dishonoured as he stood before her on that fatal morning,—stood pale and fixed as a cold statue by the bedside;—I have ruined you all, said he, but he whom I slew, first ruined me; he won a thousand dollars from me last night: I killed him, I got my money back, and now my life is forfeited. Oh! why was I linked with this infernal spirit; gambling has ruined me, and those whose fortunes were bound up in mine, forever. Oh Mary! my poor wife; my poor dear babes;—He raved, and raved, but they hurried him away, and bound his manly arms with a thick cord, and led him between their horses from his beautiful cottage home. They had not gone far, before they heard a distracted voice behind them. De Lancy's wife was following, her hair was hanging about her shoulders, her feet bare, and her every feature betokening the very horror of anguish. Stay a moment, oh stay;—Speak to me, George, oh what will become of your poor wife and children! The officers only increased their speed, and De Lancy went on with his hands folded, and his brow bent in desperate and silent despair. Poor Mary, after following them more than two miles, turned and went back, crying loudly and bitterly all the way. George's trial and condemnation followed speedily. He plead guilty. Mary went to see him in gaol, but he told her at parting, that it would break his heart to meet her again. This proved to have been an unnecessary admonition, she had been deserted by all her friends, amid the crush of her morning hopes, she pined away in her solitary home, day after day, and was at last found dead in the cottage, with a babe on each arm, early one morning, by a passer-by, who was attracted to the house by the crying of the infants. De Lancy never knew her fate, although he was not executed for almost a month afterwards.—Thus ended the life of the Gambler, in utter ruin to himself and family; in sad and double desolating crime. L.

COL. JOHNSON'S REPORT.

The Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, to whom the memorials were referred for prohibiting the transportation of Mails, and the opening of Post Offices, on Sunday, report:

That the memorialists regard the first day of the week as a day set apart by the Creator for religious exercises; and consider the transportation of the mail, and the opening of post offices on that day, the violation of a religious duty, and call for a suppression of the practice. Others, by counter memorials, are known to entertain a different sentiment, believing that no one day of the week is holier than another. Others, holding the universality and immutability of the Jewish decalogue, believe in the sanctity of the seventh day of the week, as a day of religious devotion; and by their memorial now before the committee, they also request that it may be set apart for religious purposes. Each has hitherto been left to the exercise of his own opinion; and it has been regarded as the proper business of Government to protect all, and determine for none. But the attempt is now made to bring about a greater uniformity, at least, in practice; and, as argument has failed, the Government has been called upon to interpose its authority to settle [illegible] ed and limited powers. The committee look in vain to that instrument for a delegation of power authorizing this body to inquire and determine what part of time, or whether any has been set apart by the Almighty for religious exercises. On the contrary, among the few prohibitions which it contains, is one that prohibits a religious test; and another, which declares that Congress shall pass no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof. The committee might here rest the argument upon the ground, that the question referred to them, does not come within the cognizance of Congress; but the perseverance and zeal with which the memorialists pursue their object, seem to require a further elucidation of the subject. And, as the opposers of Sunday mails disclaim all intention to unite church and state, the committee do not feel disposed to impugn their motives; and whatever may be advanced in opposition to the measure, will arise from the fears entertained of its fatal tendency to the peace and happiness of the nation. The catastrophe of other nations, furnish the framers of the constitution a beacon of awful warning, and they have evinced the greatest possible care in guarding against the same evil.

The law, as it now exists, makes no distinction as to the days of the week, but is imperative that the post-masters shall attend at all reasonable hours, in every day, to perform the duties of their offices; and the Post-master-General has given his instructions to all post-masters, that, at the post-offices, where the mail arrives on Sunday, the office is to be kept open one hour, or more, after the arrival and assorting of the mail; but in case that would interfere with the hours of public worship, the office is to be kept open for one hour after the usual time of dissolving the meeting. The liberal construction of the law does not satisfy the memorialists. But the committee believe that there is not just ground of complaint, unless it be conceded that they have a controlling power over the consciences of others. If Congress shall, by the authority of law, sanction the measure recommended, it would constitute a legislative decision of a religious controversy, in which even Christians themselves, are at issue. However suited such a decision may be to an ecclesiastical council, it is incompatible with a republican legislature, which is purely for political, and not religious purposes.

In our individual character, we all entertain opinions, and pursue a corresponding practice upon the subject of religion. However diversified these may be, we all harmonize as citizens, while each is willing that the other shall enjoy the same liberty which he claims for himself.—But in our representative character, our individual character is lost. The individual acts for himself—the representative for his constituents. He is chosen to represent their political, and not their religious views; to guard the rights of man, not to restrict the right of conscience.—Despots may regard their subjects as their property, and usurp the Divine prerogative of prescribing their religious faith. But the history of the world furnishes the melancholy demonstration, that the disposition of one man to coerce the religious homage of another, springs from an unchastened ambition, rather than a sincere devotion to any religion. The principles of our Government do not recognize in the majority, any authority over the minority, except in matters which regard the conduct of man to his fellow man. A Jewish monarch, by grasping the holy censer, lost both his sceptre and his freedom; a destiny as little to be envied may be the lot of the American people, who hold the sovereignty of power, if they, in the person of their representatives, shall attempt to unite, in the remotest degree, Church and State.

From the earliest period of time, religious teachers have attained great ascendency over the minds of the people; and in every nation, ancient and modern, whether Pagan, Mahomedan, or Christian, have succeeded in the incorporation of their religious tenents with the political institutions of their country. The Persian idole, the German oracles, the Roman auguries, and the modern priesthood of Europe, have all, in their turn, been the subject of popular adulation, and the agents of political deception. If the measure recommended should be adopted, it would be difficult for human sagacity to foresee how rapid would be the sucession, or how numerous the train of measures which might follow, involving the dearest rights of all—the rights of conscience. It is perhaps fortunate for our country, that the proposition should have been made at this early period, while the spirit of the revolution yet exists in full vigour. Religious zeal enlists the strongest prejudices of the human mind; and when misdirected, excites the worst passions of our nature, under the delusive pretext of doing God service. Nothing so infuriates the hearts to deeds of rapine and blood; nothing is so incessant in its toils; so persevering in its determinations; so appalling in its course; or so dangerous in its consequences.—The equality of rights secured by the constitution, may bid defiance to mere political tyrants; but the robe of sanctity too often glitters to deceive. The constitution regards the conscience of the Jews as sacred as that of the Christian; and gives no more authority to adopt a measure affecting the conscience of a solitary individual, than that of a whole community. That representative who would violate this principle, would lose his delegated character, and forfeit the confidence of his constituents. If Congress should declare the first day of the week holy, it will not convince the Jew nor the Sabbatharian. It will dissatisfy both, and consequently convert neither. Human power may extort vain sacrifices; but deity alone can command the affections of the heart. It must be recollected, that, in the earliest settlement of this country, the spirit of persecution which drove the pilgrims from their native home, was brought with them to their new habitations; and that some Christians were scourged, and others put to death, for no other crime than dissenting from the dogmas of their rules.

With these facts before us, it must be a subject of deep regret, that a question would be brought before Congress, which involves the dearest privileges of the constitution, and even by those who enjoy its choicest blessings. We should all recollect that Catalina, a professed patriot, was a traitor to Rome; Arnold a professed whig, was a traitor to America; and Judas, a professed disciple, was a traitor to his Divine Master.

With the exception of the United States, the whole human race, consisting it is supposed of eight hundred millions of rational human beings, is in religious bondage; and in reviewing the scenes of persecution which history every where presents, unless the committee could believe that the cries of the burning victim, and the flames by which he is consumed, bear to heaven a grateful incense, the conclusion is inevitable, that the line cannot be too strongly drawn between Church and State. If a solemn act of duty, it may with equal propriety [illegible] part of divine revelation, and enforce every religious obligation, even to the forms and ceremonies of worships the endowment of the church, and the support of the clergy.

It was with a kiss that Judas betrayed his Divine Master, and we should all be admonished, no matter what our faith may be, that the rights of conscience cannot be so successfully assailed as under the pretext of holiness. The Christian religion made its way into the world in opposition to all human governments. Banishments, tortures, and death were inflicted in vain to stop its progress. But many of its professors, as soon as clothed with political power, lost the meek spirit which their creed inculcated, and began to inflict on other religions, and on dissenting sects of their own religion, persecutions more aggravated than those which their own apostles had endured. The ten persecutions of Pagan Emperors were exceeded in atrocity by the massacres and murders perpetrated by Christian hands; and in vain shall we examine the records of imperial tyranny for an engine of cruelty equal to the Holy Inquisition. Every religious sect, however meek in its origin, commenced the work of persecution as soon as it acquired political power. The framers of the constitution recognized the eternal principles, that man's relation with his God is above human legislation, and his rights of conscience unalienable. Reasoning was not necessary to establish this truth: we are conscious of it in our own bosoms. It is this consciousness which, in defiance of human laws, has sustained so many martyrs in tortures and in flames. They felt that their duty to God was superior to human enactments, and that man could exercise no authority over their consciences: it is an inborn principle which nothing can eradicate.

The bigot in the pride of his authority, may lose sight of it—but strip him of his power; prescribe a faith to him which his conscience rejects; threaten him in turn with the dungeon and the faggot; and the spirit which God has implanted in him, rises up and defies you. Did the primitive Christians ask that Government should recognize and observe their religious institutions? All they asked was toleration; all they complained of was persecution. What did the Protestants of Germany, or the Hugenots of France ask of their Catholic superiors? Toleration. What do the persecuted Catholics of Ireland ask of their oppressors. Toleration.

Do not all men in this country enjoy every religious right which martyrs and saints ever asked? Who is it, that in the full enjoyment of every principle which human laws can secure, wishes to wrest a portion of these principles from his neighbor? Do the petitioners allege that they cannot conscientiously participate in the profits of the mail contracts and post-offices, because the mail is carried on Sunday? If this be their motive, then it is worldly gain which stimulates to action, and not virtue or religion. Do they complain that men, less conscientious in relation to the sabbath, obtain advantages over them, by receiving their letters and attending to their contents? Still their motive is worldly and selfish. But if their motive be to induce Congress to sanction by law their religious opinions and observances, then their efforts are to be resisted, as in their tendency fatal both to religious and political freedom. Why have they not requested that the Government be required to suspend all its executive functions on that day? Why do they not require us to enact, that our ships shall not sail—that our armies shall not march—that officers of justice shall not seize the suspected, or guard the convicted? They seem to forget that government is as necessary on Sunday as on any other day of the week. The spirit of evil does not rest on that day. It is the Government, ever active in its functions, which enables us all, even the petitioners, to worship in our churches in peace. Our Government furnishes very few blessings like our mails. They bear, from the centre of our republic to its distant extremes, the acts of our legislative bodies, the decisions of the judiciary, and the orders of the Executive. Their speed is often essential to the defence of the country, the suppression of crime, and the dearest interests of the people. Were they suppressed one day of the week, their absence must be often supplied by public expresses, and, besides, while the mail bags might rest, the mail coaches would pursue their journey with the passengers. The mail bears, from one extreme of the Union to the other, letters of relatives and of friends, preserving a communion of heart between those far separated, and increasing the most pure and refined pleasures of our existence; also, the letters of commercial men convey the state of the markets, prevent ruinous speculations, and promote general as well as individual interest; they bear innumerable religious letters, newspapers, magazines, and tracts, which reach almost every house throughout the wide republic. Is the conveyance of these a violation of the sabbath? The advance of the human race in intelligence, in virtue, and religion itself, depends in part upon the speed with which a knowledge of the past is disseminated. Without an interchange between one country and another, and between different sections of the same country, every improvement of moral or political science and the arts of life would be confined to the neighbourhood where it originated. The more rapid and the more frequent the interchange, the more rapid will be the march of intellect and the progress of improvement. The mail is the chief means by which intellectual light irradiates to the extreme of the republic. Stop it one day in seven, and you retard one seventh the advancement of our country. So far from stopping the Mail on Sunday, the Committee would recommend the use of all reasonable means to give it a greater extension. What would be the elevation of our country, if every new conception could be made to strike every mind in the Union at the same time? It is not the distance of a province or state from the seat of government, which endangers its separation, but it is the difficulty and unfrequency of intercourse between them. Our mails reach Missouri and Arkansas in less time than they reached Kentucky and Ohio in the infancy of their settlements; and now, when there are three millions of people extending a thousand miles west of the Allegheny we hear less of discontent, than when there were a few thousands scattered along their western base.

To stop the mail one day in seven, would be to thrust the whole Western country, and other different parts of the Republic, one day's journey from the seat of Government. But were it expedient to put an end to the transmission of letters and newspapers on Sunday because it violates the law of God, have not the petitioners begun wrong in their efforts? If the arm of Government be necessary to compel men to respect and obey the laws of God, do not the State Governments possess infinitely more power in this respect? Let the petitioners turn to them, and see if they can induce the passage of laws to repeal the [illegible] which [illegible] individuals to write, carry, receive or read them. It would seem to require that these acts should be made penal to complete the system. Travelling on business or recreation, except to and from church; all printing, carrying, receiving, and reading of newspapers; all conversations and social intercourse except upon religious subjects, must necessarily be punished, to suppress the evil. Would it not also follow as an inevitable consequence, that every man, woman, and child, should be compelled to attend meeting? and, as only one sect, in the opinion of some, can be deemed orthodox, must it not be determined by law, which that is, and compel all to hear those teachers, and contribute to their support? If minor punishments would not restrain the Jew, or the Sabbatharian, or the infidel, who believes Saturday to be the Sabbath, or disbelieves the whole, would not the same system require that we should resort to imprisonment, banishment, the rack, and the faggot, to force men to violate their own conscience, or to compel them to listen to doctrines which they abhor? When the State Governments shall have yielded to these measures, it will be time enough for Congress to declare that the rattling of the mail coaches shall no longer break the silence of this despotism. It is the duty of this Government to afford to all—to Jew or Gentile, Pagan or Christian, the protection and the advantages of our benignant institutions, on Sunday, as well as every day of the week. Although this government will not convert itself into an ecclesiastical tribunal, it will practise upon the maxim laid down by the founder of Christianity—that it is lawful to do good on the Sabbath day. If the Almighty has set apart the first day of the week, as time which man is bound to keep holy, and devote exclusively to his worship, would it not be more congenial to the precepts of Christians to appeal exclusively to the Great Lawgiver of the Universe to aid them in making men better, in correcting their practices, by purifying their hearts? Government will protect them in their efforts. When they shall have so instructed the public mind, and awakened the consciences of individuals, as to make them believe that it is a violation of God's law to carry the mail, open the post offices, or receive letters, on Sundays, the evil of which they complain will cease itself, without any exertion of the strong arm of civil power. When man undertakes to be God's avenger, he becomes a demon. Driven by the frenzy of a religious zeal, he loses every gentle feeling, forgets the most sacred precepts of his creed, and becomes ferocious and unrelenting.

Our fathers did not wait to be oppressed, when the mother country asserted and exercised an unconstitutional power over them. To have acquiesced in the tax of three pence upon a pound a tea, would have led the way to the most cruel enactions; they took a bold stand against the principle, and liberty and independence was the result. The petitioners have not requested Congress to suppress Sunday mails upon the ground of political expediency, but because they violate the first day of the week.

This being the fact, and the petitioners having indignantly disclaimed even the wish to unite politics and religion, may not the committee reasonably cherish the hope, that they will feel reconciled to its decision, in the case; especially as it is also a fact, that the counter memorials, equally respectable, oppose the interference of Congress, upon the ground that it would be legislating upon a religious subject, and therefore unconstitutional.

Resolved, That the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

A punster, who was annoyed by a person of whom he had borrowed money, thus complained; —'because he lent me a loan, he won't let me alone.'

Evening Post.

OFFICE No. 112 CHESNUT STREET.

Price—$2 00 per annum—payable in advance.
$3 00 do. if not paid during the year.
$1 25 for six months—in advance.
Papers discontinued only at the option of the Publisher, when arrearages are due.

*** Small notes of solvent banks received at par value for Subscriptions, &c. by mail.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Mr. Editor,—I herewith send you some extracts, copied from "The Philadelphian," a religious paper, published by the *Reverend* Ezra Stiles Ely. It purports to be the proceedings of a meeting of citizens in the Northern Liberties opposed to stopping the mail on Sunday. It is written, as you will perceive, in true billingsgate slang; and is a graceless attempt to slander a respectable portion of the community, who happen to differ in sentiment from the author.

This attempt to caricature the expression of public opinion on a question deeply affecting its interests, ought to be reprobated by every member of the community. The Reverend D. D. who had the effrontery to publish them, richly deserves, and I hope will receive, the public abhorrence. Such a man as Dr. Ely, who pretends to scruples of conscience on the use of the Sabbath, need no longer attempt to impose the *purity* of his motives upon a discerning public. It is matter of congratulation that he is powerless, and that the American people are not indebted to his bounty for the liberty of breathing.

After premising the place of meeting, which he calls "Punch hall, *Grog* street, sign of the Devil," &c., he introduces the following resolutions as having passed, viz:—

"Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be rendered to his Satanic Excellency, the president of darkness, for the industry and subtlety with which he has pursued his plans of deception, and for his success in effecting the ruin of the souls and the bodies of men, by opposing the doctrines of the Gospel of Christ, Bible, Missionary, Tract, and Temperance Societies, and the efforts of all the good citizens of the United States, who would have the mail stopped, and the post offices closed on the Sabbath day, and by promoting irreligion, irreverence for the bible and the Sabbath, contempt for the ministers of the Gospel, and drunkenness, adulteries, diseases, poverty, blasphemies, perjuries, thefts, robberies, deaths and murders."

The next resolution is an attempt to bite, or at least to show his fangs surcharged with venom, but perfectly harmless. The third resolution is directed against Senator Johnson, whom he abuses for the report of 1829, and is a ridiculous attempt at ridicule. The fourth resolution is, in part, a hypocritical lamentation on the part of the mail stoppers, for the loss of the emoluments of office under the pretence of conscience. The remainder is in these words:—

"Also, that, in the mean time, we send forth our agents into every part of the Continent, to raise the hue and cry about the Union of Church and State, and to employ every little hobbler of verse, who can make two lines jingle; every bar-room and rum orator; and every scurrilous editor, and as many poets, orators, and editors, of a better character as they can, to repeat the calumny."

The fifth resolution is as follows:—

"Resolved, moreover, that we use our influence, as soon as practicable, to require of every member of Congress, and of every member of the judiciary, and executive departments of the United States Government, a similar oath, to violate the Sabbath. *Then* shall we have effectually forced out Sabbath keepers from all the departments of honour and profit in the Government of the United States, and shall have *all to ourselves!* Thanks then to our stars, we shall have the union of Baal Zebub and State!"

The sixth resolution is a compliment to the mail stoppers, but by some unaccountable mistake placed to the account of *their* opponents.

The seventh resolution is a direct compliment to McCalla and Ely [illegible] all others.

The eighth resolution presents a form of recantation for the Reverend Ezra Stiles Ely, of so filthy, vulgar and blasphemous a character, as no man but the *Reverend* Doctor could ever have devised. I blush for the pen that wrote it: I would blush also for the writer, but that I know him to be shameless. This resolution ends with the following—"So help me, Devil!"

The ninth resolution is in these words:—

"Resolved furthermore, that if said E. S. Ely, D. D. should refuse publicly to sign this reasonable recantation, he be reported as patent on the Union of Church and State; be denounced as such in the Legislative halls of his country; written down as such in every Universalist and Infidel Magazine and Newspaper, and every other abusive periodical in the nation; and finally, that he be enrolled in Madam Royall's *Black* Book, and if there be nothing in *this world blacker*, O! that there could be a hell for him in the *next!*"

The tenth resolution enjoins secrecy upon the meeting, and the imposition of an oath. The conclusion of the proceedings is thus characterized:—

"Accordingly, all were sworn; some on Thomas Paine's Age of Reason; others on the lids of Theophilus Gate's Reformer; and the rest on Madam Royall's Black Book. The meeting dissolved in *order*, with the exception of a little cursing, swearing, and buzzing; and all that were sufficiently *sober* retired."

Such, Mr. Editor, are the extracts I have made from the libellous paper published by Ezra Stiles Ely, who calls himself the Reverend D. D. but certainly more like a *Demoniac* than a divine! That such an outrageous attack upon society should be permitted, is lamentable indeed; but still more so when we consider that "The Philadelphian" passes for a religious paper, and its Editor claims to be a Minister of the Gospel of Christ—a more infamous libel upon the character of the one, and the duties of the other, I never remember to have seen. Where and how the Reverend Doctor obtained his commission as an instructor of others, I know not; but am certain he has great occasion to be instructed in common decency, honesty, and those characteristics of the gentlemen of which he appears to be totally destitute at present.

Excuse me, Mr. Editor, for introducing into your columns the filth of the Philadelphian, and which its sapient and modest editor would fain pass off upon his readers for religious instruction.

BRIMSTONE.

For the Saturday Evening Post.

Mr. Editor,—I have lately made a visit to your city, partly on business, and in sooth, to gratify a strong inclination of viewing the painting of our worthy countryman, Mr. West. Accordingly, I proceeded to the place of exhibition, with the air of a man about to enjoy the proud triumph of his country, over the whole world, exemplified in the perfection of an art on a subject of history of the first importance to the Christian, and which cannot fail to interest every sensible man of all religious professions.

I entered the room—ran over the picture with the most enquiring eyes—and already discovered the prominent characters in that awful tragedy, without the aid of the little book, which I perceived in the hands of most of the spectators.—My knowledge of the history, which is feelingly characterized by the painter, gave me much pleasure, and drew from me some expressive exclamations in praise of Mr. West, for the very appropriate display of character into which he has infused a soul, as it were, to give life and action to the scene. Sir, as a whole, it is inimitable, and worthy of the highest estimation, whether we regard the subject itself, or the manner and method of display. It is a pity that Mr. West had not been spared to perfect the historical collection, by a representation of the crucifixion, which would have been properly the sequel of the life of Jesus, and worthy of the pencil of so ingenious a painter. Being somewhat at a loss to ascertain the character of the young woman represented under a blue hood, and resting on the arm of a male friend, and who appeared absorbed in more contemplation, without any mixture of that *feeling* which the occasion seemed to require, I purchased a book—in the vain hope of making the discovery, and was at last indebted to the opinion of a spectator of whom I enquired.—But alas! what a falling off is there—and what a fine opportunity was suffered to escape the painters genius of depicting those parental feelings, which parental *agony* alone could justify. There is nothing interesting—nothing that can portray the maternal character on such a humiliating occasion: Nay, the very countenance, calm and unruffled, is comparatively a blank in the group, and exhibits very inconsistently, I apprehend, a youthful appearance, some years *younger* than the manly victim over whom she is supposed to stand in the relation of a mother.

I do not mention this defect of the painter's conception and execution of a particular part, with any view to lessen the intrinsic value of the whole picture;—it is a fault, and the only one, perhaps, which Mr. West can be charged with, in the entire piece, for which he will find a ready excuse in the superior and appropriate style of the others.

But, Mr. Editor, I notice in the pages of the little book, which, by-the-bye, contains a mere plan of the picture in sectional groups, by no means satisfactory—an attempt to impose upon the *consciences* of spectators. I do not believe that Mr. West ever intended, by the arrangement of the subject of his peerless pencil, to excite a conflict of feeling for the sufferings of the innocent victim, with the hopes of salvation to the anxious multitude about to be benefited by his sufferings and his death!—Nor could such a thought, abhorrent to the tenderest feelings of our nature, ever enter into our conception, as that which is there attempted being imposed upon the professor of Christianity!—The hypocrite, may be able to justify that malevolence which condemned the innocent Son of God to an ignominious death, under the pretence of a propitiary sacrifice for the salvation of the world—but the honest hearted followers of a crucified Saviour, find no consolation, nor devise any satisfaction, from a sacrifice, offered and perfected by the envy of a proud priest, and the rage of religious bigots. The author of the little book, I suppose, congratulates himself on the success of the enemies of Christ, in the development of that nefarious scheme—and he may renew in the indecision of Pilate, and the importunity of his accusers, the luxury of that horrible moment of suspension, which by an act of justice to the innocent sufferer, must forever exclude all the world from the happiness of heaven, and doom mankind to eternal misery!—or by a timid and base submission to the rage of bigots and envious mad-men, ensure their future happiness in the next world, by a vile act of horrible injustice in this!—The man who can look at that picture, and indulge in such reflections, or deliberately attempt to impose them upon mankind as religious truths, must be, in all the essential points of character, a second Judas, and a partizan of the envious Priests;—I would not trust him with the keeping of my life if by my death he could gain a farthing!!

Mr. Editor, it is time the people were undeceived, on this great point of the Christian faith—It may be the interest of the Priesthood to keep in view the eccentricities of that deep and envious scheme, first begun by the malice of the Jews, and since continued by the mathematical divines of theological science, whose demonstrations are thus rendered in measure, necessary to vindicate the justice of an offended Deity—by denouncing in his name the whole human family, as the helpless victims of divine vengeance;—but why supply, the knowledge of historical facts de[illegible] us thro' the Scriptures and interested [illegible] denouncing son!—a system, of religion, [illegible] ended on man's injustice, the power of malice and envy in the agents, and a presumption blasphemous in the highest degree, not more derogatory to the goodness, than to the justice of God, in thus permitting himself to be circumvented by his creatures. **** If there were any thing in the bible to justify the imputations upon God's justice, I do not hesitate to reject it.—But what says the bible on the great concerns of salvation!—not the imputation of another's righteousness, much less the justification of the wicked by such imputation—"but the keeping of the commandments of God"—and what are the commandments! I disclaim the position as untenable, and completely refuted by St. Paul, that Christians *must become Jewish converts, and subscribe to the Decalogue.* This was never insisted upon by the Apostolic preachers to the Gentile converts, whose faith was summarily contained in the decision of the first council within the compass of a few lines—and Jesus, when summing up the whole moral laws and ordinances merges them in the following plain sensible maxim: "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them," adding his own opinion of their efficacy; that this was the substance of the laws and the prophets!—Now the law was given, says the apostle, because of infirmities—and Moses condemns it as an inadequate rule, when he spoke of another law that should be written in the heart by the finger of God, of which the commandments written on the tables was a figure. The prophets concur in the same thing, and all their addresses to the people on God's behalf—enjoin the *doing justly, loving mercy, and walking humbly*;—to clothe the naked, to feed the hungry, to love all men, and seek occasions of doing them good; or, in the language of Jesus, when setting forth the true Disciples and the nature of his kingdom, he thus speaks, "Come ye blessed of my Father, &c.—for I was an hungered, and ye gave me meat; I was thirsty, and ye gave me drink; naked, and ye clothed me; sick and in prison, and ye ministered unto me;—and because *ye have done it to one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me.* Here there is nothing speculative; no belief of sacrifice required; no imputed righteousness enjoined; no vicarious atonement even hinted at involving the justice of God and the malice and subtlety of man, but an imitation of Christ's righteousness, in the true gentleness, meekness, and charity of a kindred spirit, as the alone ground of acceptance with God, and an inheritance among them who are sanctified with Christ.

A LAYMAN.

A lady of New Jersey has suggested to the Horticultural Society of this State, the propriety of offering a large premium for the discovery of a method of preventing the destruction of fruit trees by insects. The Society invite the co-operation of agriculturists throughout the United States in accomplishing this important object. Communications on the subject either of proposed remedies or of contributions to the fund, may be addressed to David Landreth, jun. Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

The following is the amount of duties paid by the different Auctioneers of the city, during the last quarter.

R. F. Allen & Co.	$7764 04
Gill, Ford & Co.	5004 82
Gillingham, Mitchell & Co.	3503 81
Jennings, Thomas, Gill & Co.	2376 00
Graham & Mandeville,	1412 70
Lippincott & Richards,	1216 97
H. C. Corbit & Co. from Feb. 4 to 27.	1068 06
Rowen & Richards,	1041 20
M. Thomas,	450 35
T. B. Freeman & Son,	282 55
	$24,502 80

The following unpleasant circumstance occurred on Saturday. A person had offered for sale a pair of elegant horses, for which he asked one thousand dollars. A gentleman desirous to purchase only one, offered $50 thereof. The offer was accepted, and a boy directed to ride the animal from the stable where he was kept to that of the purchaser. While in the street the horse became restive, and the rider drew too strongly on the curb; the horse reared, and falling over backward, struck his head against the curbstone, by which the noble animal was almost instantly killed.—*N. S. Gazette.*

An additional line of stages has been put in operation on the route from this city to Pottsville—the objects of which are to carry the mail in connexion with the other line. Great facilities, it must be obvious, will be rendered to our citizens, by the arrangement, and we trust the worthy mail contractor, Mr. J. Reeside, at whose suggestion it was carried into effect, will be amply remunerated by our citizens for his public spirit and enterprize.

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

There were 58 deaths in Philadelphia during the past week, 29 of which were adults and 29 children—19 under one year of age. 11 were from the Alms House.

The House of Refuge Bill, by which $10,000 per annum, for three years, instead of $5,000 per annum, to be received from the county, only wants the signature of the Governor to become a law.

The Museum is now well attended, every evening, by company of the most respectable description. The Elephant Columbus alone is well worth a visit. Huge as he is, to contrast him with the Mammoth excites even more wonder than to compare him with the mouse.

The Medical Commencement of the University of Pennsylvania was held, in the Hall of the Musical Fund Society, on Wednesday; when one hundred and twenty-five gentlemen received the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

A man charged with having caused the death of his wife, which took place on Saturday under circumstances calling for investigation, was brought on Monday before Alderman Badger, who committed him for further examination.

The Chesnut theatre street closed on Saturday night, when Mrs. Rowbotham's benefit drew a large audience. The house will re-open within a fortnight.

We understand that the Western business has been carried on in Market Street, for some weeks past, with more activity than in almost any season within recollection. The sales here been very large, and to safe purchasers.

Why, said Joseph Miller, is a man, who rests his claim to respect only on his ancestry, like a hill of potatoes?—Do you give it up?—Because, the best part of him is under ground.

A letter from Vera Cruz, via N. Orleans, of Feb. 14, announces the loss of ship Inez, from Bordeaux, with a cargo estimated at 250,000 dollars, part of which was saved.

A number of ladies of Boston have formed a society, for the purpose of raising by a voluntary subscription a sum of money to finish the Monument on Bunker Hill. They invite the co-operation of the ladies of all the New England states. The subscription is confined to females and no one is invited to give more than one dollar.

Of the family of the Waldrons, residing in Albany N. Y. and in the county of Saratoga, three brothers have deceased in the course of the year past, whose united ages exceeded two hundred and seventy years. The youngest brother is yet living, whose age is nearly 90 years.

A family named Wormwood, have had their name changed by the Maine Legislature. Andrew Roberts, who was denied a seat in the Legislature, has petitioned and received the name of Andrew Jackson Roberts. There was some sport on the latter occasion.

At New York, a few days ago, six vagabonds of various ages and colours, were committed to Bridewell for [illegible] brought to that port from the Southern States, since the first of January last.

The jail liberties, as fixed by the late law of the Legislature, now extend to all that part of the city and county of New York, lying south of the northerly line of Fourteenth street.

According to the New York Evening Post, the banks of that city whose charters were renewed under the Safety Fund Law, with an understanding that the State Tax should be repealed, have resolved not to except the charters, under the existing laws, the repealing bill having failed in the Legislature.

Two telegraphs are now erecting near Baltimore; one on Federal Hill, the other on the Bodkin.

The Mobile Chronicle of March 2d, says—Since Saturday morning about *seven thousand five hundred* bales of Cotton, have been landed at our wharves.

The Rail Road at Baltimore was visited, on Tuesday, by Captains Alexander Avinoff and John Amosoff, officers of the Russian Navy, now on a tour for the purpose of visiting the principal Navy Yards in this country.

In the Assembly of New York, the bill to alter the city charter has been ordered, without debate, to a third reading.

Capt. J. Collison, of the brig J. Coulter, at that port, informs that the late accounts we have had of a conspiracy at Havana, were very much exaggerated, and most of the persons arrested have been acquitted.

Among the acts passed by the Massachusetts Legislature, is one changing the names of about a hundred and fifty applicants. Nabby is turned into Frances—Ishbosheth into James—Moses, the son of Medad, into Lafayette.

It was stated in the British Parliament on the 9th Feb. that of 20,000 persons arrested for debt in London during the year 1829, 17,000 had been arrested for sums less than 100l.

The Ohio river at Wheeling last Wednesday, was 15 feet above low water mark.

Mrs. Royall arrived at Charleston on Sunday week, and the editor of the Patriot, having been honoured with an interview, proclaims that his expectations were more than realized. The lady is on her way to New Orleans.

At Baltimore, on Sunday, according to the Gazette, the weather was so warm that the musquitoes were active and vicious as in August.

The deaths in New York during the week ending on Saturday, amounted to 84, viz:—25 men, 18 women, 24 boys and 19 girls;—88 were under five years of age; 16 died of consumption, and 10 of scarlet fever.

Hackett's Solomon Swap is exceedingly successful at Boston. The critic of the Patriot, not given to puffing, says that he is all "Jonathan."

SAM PATCH FOUND.—The body of this bold but unfortunate adventurer was found on the 17th in the river, about six miles below Rochester. It was known to be his by the black handkerchief about his waist and other marks.

We would caution the public against a quantity of spurious coin, in imitation of American half dollars. Many of them have, within a few days, been detected.

According to the Village Record, a wall improved farm of 402 acres, in Upper Oxford, Chester county, was sold by the Sheriff, last week, for 2180 dollars. A factory, with numerous buildings and 165 acres, brought $6000 and three tracts, containing 525 acres, $4295. The property all belonged to the same estate.

The National Intelligencer, noticing the proceedings of the Supreme Court, during the session just ended, says that the Reports will fill two volumes, instead of one as usual. The Chief Justice, with Judges Johnson and Story, left Washington on Monday, for their homes.

The Senate, on Monday, confirmed the nomination of John Campbell, as treasurer of the United States.

A slave, called Sampson, who committed a murder near Savannah, above two years ago, was lately taken in Bryan county, Georgia, by a party who had gone to break up a camp of runaway negroes.

Mr. J. J. Harrison, of Diamond Grove, Brunswick, offers to run his *Yankey Maid*, against Col. Singleton's *Clara Fisher*, for $2000, any where in North Carolina, on or before the first of June.

The steam saw mill attached to the City Water Works at Nashville, was destroyed by fire, on the 9th inst. It had just been put in complete repair, and was expected to re-commence operations that morning.

The Crown Princess Caroline, of Denmark, was nearly burned to death, on 24th January—Her head dress caught fire, while she read in bed.

The number of deaths in Baltimore last week was 32—of these 10 were under five years of age—males 17—females 15.

A writer in the New York Commercial Advertiser says that he has been repeatedly relieved, and, he hopes, ultimately cured, of *Tic Douloureux*, by the use of *Strammonium* made into pills, prescribed by Dr. A. W. Ives. The pain, he says, subsided when the sight began to grow dim.

The installation of the Hon. EDWARD LIVINGSTON, as Grand High Priest of the General Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the United States, vice DE WITT CLINTON, deceased; and of the Hon. JOEL R. POINSETT, as Deputy Grand High Priest of the General Grand Chapter, will take place, by commission, in the City of Washington, on Saturday, the 3d of April next.

Col. James Hamilton has been nominated as a candidate for the office of Governor of South Carolina.

At Charleston, on St. Patrick's Day, the Rt Rev. Bishop England pronounced a discourse, before the St. Patrick's and Hibernian Societies. He is said to have been frequently interrupted by the plaudits of his hearers.

The water will be let into the Pennsylvania canal, from Clarke's ferry to Middletown, on the 1st of April.

General Rust has taken possession of the armory at Harper's Ferry. They should have *General Cleaning* next.

CONGRESS.

The Senate, on Monday, adopted the resolutions submitted by Mr. Holmes, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate of the number of subordinate officers of the Customs who have been removed since the 4th of March last, and what number in each district have been increased or diminished, distinguishing the weighers, gangers, measurers, and markers; and directing the Post master General to inform the Senate of the number of Deputy Post masters who have been removed since the 4th of March last, designating the number in each state and territory. Some time was spent in the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, on Monday, the resolution offered by Mr. Swift, on the subject of a survey for the purpose of erecting fortifications on one of the islands in Lake Champlain, was referred to the Secretary of War. A resolution offered by Mr. Condict, last week, asking information on the subject of the Indians, was modified with the consent of the mover, at the suggestion of Mr. Wilde; and the resolution offered by Mr. S. W. Taylor, in relation to patents, was referred to a Select Committee. The House then took up the bill for the relief of persons in the land and naval service, during the revolutionary war; which, after some discussion and modification, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, by the casting vote of the Speaker. The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the union, when several propositions to take up bills were rejected, and finally, the committee [illegible] a rail road from Iesse.—*Mr. Hemphill* then opened the discussion on this bill, but before he had completed his remarks, on motion of Mr. Blair, of Tennessee, the Committee rose and reported progress, and the House adjourned.

In the Senate on Tuesday, a Select Committee, to whom the subjects had been referred, reported "a bill to regulate the publication of the laws of the United States, and of public advertisements;" "a bill to secure the faithful Collectors and Disbursers of the revenue, and to displace defaulters;" "a bill to regulate the appointment of Postmasters;" "a bill to regulate the appointment of Cadets;" "a bill to regulate the appointment of Midshipmen;" and "a bill to prevent military and naval officers from being dismissed the service at the pleasure of the President; which were severally read and ordered to a second reading. A bill was reported, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, "to provide for the distribution of the duties of the Commissioners of the Navy, and for other purposes." Some time was devoted to the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, on Tuesday, Mr. Powers, from the Committee on the district of Columbia, reported a resolution to amend the rules of the House so as to appropriate every second Thursday for the consideration of Bills relating to the District of Columbia. Mr. Buchanan from the Committee on the Judiciary, made a report recommending the impeachment of Judge Peck, of Missouri, of high crimes and misdemeanors. The testimony was ordered to be printed. The resolution offered by Mr. Bates, to grant pensions to soldiers of the revolution, was taken, out of Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and made the special order for Monday, by a vote, the ayes and noes being taken, of 120 to 49. The House agreed to reconsider, on motion of Mr. Swift, the vote of the previous day, by which the resolution offered on the subject of fortifications on Lake Champlain, was referred to the Secretary of War, but before any other motion was made with a view to its disposition, the debate was suspended by the expiration of the hour.

The bill for the relief of certain persons in the land and naval service, in the revolutionary war, was then read a third time and passed—Ayes 90, Noes 81. The house then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the bill to construct a road from Buffalo to New Orleans, by way of Washington, when Mr. Hemphill resumed his remarks, and after he had concluded, Mr. P. P. Barbour occupied the floor, in opposition to the bill. Mr. Blair of Tennessee then moved that the Committee now rise, which motion was agreed to. The Committee then rose, and the House adjourned.

In the SENATE of this State, on Monday, a bill was reported to incorporate a company for the construction of a Bridge across the Schuylkill between the Permanent Bridge and that at Fair Mount, to be connected with a Rail Road on each side of the river. A bill was reported to incorporate the PHILADELPHIA Rail Road Company. The act concerning liens was recommitted, for amendment. The Health Office bill was ordered to a third reading. The House of Refuge bill passed through Committee without amendment. In the other House, a bill was reported to reduce the Canal Comissioners to five, to be appointed by the Governor; and another to abolish imprisonment for debts under five dollars.

One of the candidates for Governor in the State of Rhode Island, is Dr. Messer, late President of Brown University. One of the Providence papers opposes his election, *because he milks his own cows and retails a portion of the milk.* The editor of the Boston Gazette thinks the candidate ought not to be blamed for that, as the salary of Governor in Rhode Island is so insignificant, that he must of necessity milk his own cows, if he have any, or do some other small business to enable him to support his station with dignity.

The annual report of the NEW YORK HOUSE OF REFUGE has recently been published, and presents a very encouraging view of the present condition of the establishment. During the past year, 154 children were received. Within the same period 148 were provided with places; and 166 now remain. The NEW YORK EVENING POST says:—There are two classes of persons in whom, according to the report, it has been difficult to produce any reform of conduct. These are dissolute girls and drunken boys. The propensity to other criminal practices has been cured in some cases so perfectly as to produce the highest astonishment and gratification: but, observes the report, "five years of experience furnishes us with few cases of reformation from these, the most public and destructive vices of civilized life." In relation to one objection brought against the institution, that it has been looked upon rather as a desirable retreat than as a place to be avoided by good conduct, the report remarks as follows:—"The frequent and, as will be seen by a subjoined document, successful attempts to escape from the Refuge, are evidence that there is little probability that we shall ever have voluntary inmates; and there seems no reason to believe that there will not be a fear of this prison, or of being subjected to its confinement and discipline, after they have been once experienced. Indeed, we know that 'the boys' prison' is very familiar in the mouths of a certain class of the younger part of our population, and is mentioned with a dread, that to be sent to it may be the punishment of misconduct."

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO BISHOP CHASE.—The Cumberland (*Md.*) *Civilian of Friday, says*—"On Wednesday night last, as the Western stage was leaving town, in consequence of excessive darkness it was precipitated off the bank of the turnpike and dashed to pieces, the horses running off with the fore carriage. Bishop Chase of Ohio, was seriously injured—some of his ribs broken and his left arm dislocated. The Bishop had arrived in town a short time before the stage, travelling in a coach presented to Kenyon College by our late townsman, James Reeside, Esq.—but not being able to reach Ohio in time to fill some appointments, he was induced to take the stage at the place. The stage was much crowded with passengers, but none of the others were materially injured."

Attempt at murder and escape of Prisoners.

NORRISTOWN, (PENN.) MARCH 23.—On Wednesday evening last, a daring attempt was made on the life of Dr. Davis, high sheriff, by one of the prisoners confined in the jail of this county. The villain had stationed himself close against the wall, on one side of a door, which he knew would be opened by the Sheriff or his Deputy for the purpose of locking up the prisoners for the night, and his design was to suddenly draw a sharp razor across the throat of the sheriff as he entered the room. Fotunately, however, the sheriff saw him extend his arm, he caught it, and thus averted the blow, just as the prisoner was in the act of striking. A scuffle ensued, three other prisoners immediately came to the assistance of their comrade, and having assaulted and overpowered the sheriff, all four succeeded in effecting their escape.—The alarm being immediately given, they were pursued, and three of them in a very short time were safely re-lodged in Jail. The fourth is still at large, but hopes are entertained of overtaking him before many days. Among the prisoners re-taken, we are happy to learn, is the one who made the attempt on the life of the Sheriff.

Ebenezer Cox, the murderer of Mr. Dunn, late superintendant of Harper's Ferry, has made a full confession of his crime, and has accused seven other persons of having been accessary to the fact. He went into the superintendant's office, set his gun down, in order to destroy all suspicion, and asked Mr. Dunn for employment in the armory. This being refused, he immediately took up the gun and presented it at Mr. Dunn's head. Mr. Dunn immediately threw up his hand, exclaiming, "My God!" when the muzzle was lowered to his breast, and the gun fired. Cox immediately left the office, which was so filled with smoke he did not know that the shot had taken effect. Four of the men implicated have been arrested and committed to jail upon the evidence of Cox, but we have not heard of any corroborating testimony. They will be tried to day by an examining court.

☞ Since the above was put in type, two others of the seven implicated, have voluntarily surrendered themselves, and will undergo an examination on Monday next—*Virginia Free Press.*

Montgomery, Alabama, March 9.—On Saturday, the 27th ult. at Washington, Autauga county, a young man by the name of Henry Augustin, shot Mr. George Croikebanks through the head with a pistol, of which he immediately died. Augustin was arrested, and was confined in the jail of that county. We have just understood that a writ of *habeas corpus* had been issued by the Judge of the Circuit Court, to bring Augustin before the Court now in session here, in order that an effort might be made by his counsel to have him released from confinement, on bail; and when the jailor of Autauga county, was on his way with the prisoner to this place, he was attacked on the highway by Gen. Thomas Woodward, and Thomas Augustin, brother of the prisoner; who forcibly rescued him from his custody. In the conflict the horse of the jailer was shot down, and the prisoner made his escape.

The Baltimore Republican of yesterday says:—About nine o'clock on Wednesday evening, three men entered the store of D. I. Rudduck, and enquired for tobacco, after which, two of them seized hold of a bag of coffee and made off. Mr. R immediately gave the cry of stop thief, and after being knocked down twice, secured one of the villains, but not without some bodily injury; the other two being closely pursued dropped the coffee and made off; the third is now in prison.

Counterfeit five dollar bills of the United States Bank, payable at Cincinnati, Ohio, and New Orleans, were in circulation in the latter named city. In the genuine notes the eyes of the four small figures on the sides are well distinguished, and the flourish of the letter C which begins the word Cashier, is hard to be made out whereas in the spurious note, it is all the reverse, and the eyes are full of ink.—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

A young man, by the name of A. D. Bennett, residing in the upper part of the city, deliberately shot himself through the head on Friday night, and died instantly. Previous to his retiring to bed, he observed to his wife that he had a mind to shoot himself, but she supposed he was merely jesting. After some time he arose, applied the musket to his head, and committed the fatal deed. An inquest was held on the body by John Colvill, Esq. Coroner, on Saturday morning, but it could not be ascertained whether he was labouring under any mental derangement.

A young man, apparently about 25 years of age, called a few days ago at the tailor's shop of John M. Howe, in Chatham street, to get a suit of clothes. The suit was made, and for fear of accidents, Mr. Howe deemed it prudent to carry the clothes to his lodgings himself. The gentleman was at home, and after expressing his satisfaction with the work, proposed to step in an adjoining room and try them on. No objections of course could be made to this, and Howe remained behind, under the momentary expectation that his delighted customer would make his re-appearance with money in hand. His impatience at last caused him to open the door, when lo! to his amazement, the bird was flown.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

The Circuit Court held at Rochester, [illegible] York, was engaged recently for nearly [illegible] days with a slander suit of somewhat a singular character. A Mr. Inman, formerly a resident of Long Beach, New Jersey, had been recently accused by a Mr. Foster, of having exhibited false lights on shore, for the purpose of decoying and plundering vessels. The Rochester Daily Advertiser says it was proved that Inman lived about ninety miles from a light-house, so that there was little probability of vessels mistaking the lights in his dwelling for the real beacon. No justification was attempted, but on the ground that 'common report' accused the man of the villainous practices. It was therefore contended that Foster was less responsible for the slander. Four persons from New York swore that 'general report' in that quarter was against Inman; whilst six or seven others, who were neighbours of his on the Atlantic coast, (some of them owners of coasting vessels) testified to the good character of Inman—that they never even heard of such a report. The case excited great interest—the Court was crowded to excess during the pleadings of counsel. C. Spencer, Dudley Marvin, and T. F. [illegible] for the defendant; Gen. Matthews, Col Bates and Charles M. Lee, for the plaintiff. The attempt of Foster's Counsel to justify or mitigate by representing that Inman's character had suffered severely from 'rumor' before Foster assailed it, was forcibly repelled by Col Bates. The eloquence of the defendant's counsel did not preserve him: and the charge from Judge Gardiner was followed by a verdict of $6 for the plaintiff."

The [illegible] Post

PHILADELPHIA:

SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 183[illegible]

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Tremont" is received, but is too long for at present—when more convenient it shall be attended to.

"Poetry," an "Enigma," and "The Spy by Sea;" "Joe Miller," and several Enigmas variety of solutions to the Arithmetical Question received.

"Lauren"—We think it best to leave this to Philo Sears as they now stand. They have shots and both are happily alive—what more do we require of us?

"Bellamazer" is received. We cannot insert unless the solutions accompany them.

We have not room for the Report of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society this week.

ERRATA.—In the last number at the head of the list of insolvents—for benefits of [illegible] read benefit *of the Acts* of Insolvency.

In another column will be found a communication from a correspondent concerning an indecent publication, extracted from a number of the Philadelphian. We have not the original, and can vouch for the authenticity of the extracts. We can only say, we feel at a loss for language sufficiently expressive of our abhorrence for the principles of the man who could fabricate such trash. When such men set up for directors in spiritual things, and pretend reverence the Sabbath from sense of duty, we are at a loss to impose their hypocrisy for religion, but not so much astonished at their impudence as at the blindness and ignorance of those who tolerate them.

We publish in our paper of this day the Report of the Committee on Post offices and Post roads, respecting the transportation of the mail, and the opening of the Post Offices on Sunday. The argumentative part of the report is irresistible; and cannot fail to convince every conscientious man, who may have been misled from mistaken apprehensions to adopt the cause of the mail-stoppers. For our part we did not require any other evidence, than that furnished by Dr. Ely himself, who although he maintained a close resemblance to the Pharisee recorded in Scripture, that strain at a gnat in point of fastidiousness and nicety—but at the same time fell no repugnance whatever in swallowing down a Camel. The following sentence from the Reverend Doctor to one of his correspondents, shows the accommodating nature of his conscience—and that when convenient, he has no scruples in the use of means, any more than in the avowal of them. But we will let him use his own words as the best evidence, and leave the inference to our readers.

"Whether the mail bag has a load that travels on *Sunday*, so that my publication into the office on Saturday evening, be of any consequence whatever, *in requiring the sale the next morning, and thus break the Sabbath*.—How very—very conscientious—a scruple indeed, and only equalled by the conscientious urchin, who justified the robbing of an orchard, by alleging that if he had not taken the apples the other boys would!!!"

ATROCIOUS MURDER.

On Sunday afternoon, a duel took place at Naaman's Creek, in the State of Delaware between Lieut. Charles G. Hunter, of the U. S. Navy, and William Miller, Jr. Attorney at Law of this city. The latter was shot dead at the first fire, but the former, with his second fell. The cause of the dispute was trivial, and is the third of a series which have grown out of a quarrel between other individuals. So far as we can judge from the statements of the latter, he appears to have sought the meeting as a duel; and we have been informed that he previously signalized himself by killing a Frenchman on two occasions. Miller appears to have complied with all the requisitions of the latter, in the vain hope of settling the dispute amicably. But the latter considered himself insulted, shot, and by maliciously posting Miller as a coward, provoked him to accept a challenge which he had previously refused, and which, as we have to say, terminated fatally. The following is the principal part of the correspondence relative to the affair:

(COPY.)

New Brunswick, March [illegible]

Sir,—We, the undersigned, friends of Charles H. Duryee, of the U. S. Navy, have been informed of a statement made by your friend, Mr. R. Dillon Drake, of the difficulty existing between your friend and Mr. Hunter, and request to make the following communication to you.

We are unwilling to touch upon the delicate subject which has laid the foundation for this misunderstanding, and beg to refer you to Mr. Drake's statement at that point which we presume is settled, and which involves Mr. Duryee's honor, that the grounds upon which we are willing to act may be fully known, we are impelled

disapprove that part of Mr. Duryee's which has now become the subject of ... nor do we intend to dictate to Mr. ... what he shall do, as we deem that he ... the privilege to trace his own line ... and that it rests with Mr. Drake to ... what step on the part of Mr. Duryee ... the stain which this rashness of Dur... upon the character of your friend. ... must come forward to shield our friend ... consequences which may occur, but af... ing and consulting together, we have ... each other in the hope that the ... may be honorably adjusted: that the cha... credit of the parties may be equally ... and society benefitted by an illus... of the maxim, 'that it requires more ... knowledge and stamina for an insult... from the feeling that prompts us to ... We can confidently advance that Mr. ... convinced of his error, that he is wil... knowledge he committed it, while un... excitement as his reason could not con...

...pirit of moderation which pervades the ... of Mr. Drake, has given to those ..., who are not personally acquainted ..., a high opinion of his character, and ... that the same spirit will lead to an ami... ment of this affair. We would pro... a committee on our part, should meet ... of the friends of Mr. Drake at ... where other reasons shall be adduced ... the aggression which this form of ... would preclude: should this meet ... of Mr. Drake and his friends, ... a day on which our committee ... that of Mr. Drake's friends.

...respectfully, Sir, your most obedient
R. A. DE RUSSY,
MILES C. SMITH,
JAMES NEILSON,
HATFIELD SMITH,
DIGBY B. SMITH

...Miller, jr. Esq. Philadelphia.

...Miller replied in the following letter:
Philadelphia, March 9.

...GENTLEMEN—I had the honour of receiving ... of the 7th, yesterday afternoon, and ... in laying it before Mr. Drake and ... After careful consideration of the ... I have the pleasure of submitting to you ... my reply:

...difference between Mr. Duryee and Mr. ... touched upon, by the latter, as having ... finally settled, and in a manner en... satisfactory to himself.

...he decided and unanimous opinion of the ... of Mr. Drake, that no stain whatever ... upon the character of that gentleman, from ... intercourse which arose during his late ... meeting with Mr. Duryee.

...consideration which you kindly ascribe to ... of Mr. Drake, has been exercised ... through every stage of the affair. He ... ever entertained any feeling of ill-will to... friend, but has acted throughout dis... solely, and solely regarded what was due ... own character.

...ding therefore the affair which forms ... part of your communication as finally and ...ly settled, Mr. Drake and his friends ... to discern that any advantage can ... in re-opening, and making it a ground ... and new discussion, and though they ... your motives for interposition, re... decline doing so. Assuring you, gen... that Mr. Drake, as well as myself, feels ... by the obliging tone of your letter to me, ... very respectfully, your most obedient ...
(Signed) WM. MILLER, Jr.

...R. DE RUSSY, MILES C. SMITH, ... NEILSON, HATFIELD SMITH, ... B. SMITH, Esquires.

...followed the annexed circular from ... Hunter.

...On the evening of the 10th instant, ... a letter from Mr. Charles H. Duryee, ...ing me to come immediately to Philadel... he needed my services as a *friend*, in ... which admitted of no delay. The next ... arrived here, and learned that a letter ... the persons of New Brunswick, N. J. ... sent to Wm. Miller, *Jr.* of this city, ... object of his (Mr. Duryee's) conduct ... between Mr. Griffith and R. Dillon ...

...letter was unauthorized by Mr. Dur... considered by him as an improper in... on the part of those who signed it, ... morning, at half past eleven o'clock, ... Wm. Miller, jr. at his office, and de... him the letter, and all copies of it.—... refused—but I explained to him, that ... *immediately* delivered up the letter ..., he must meet Mr. Duryee. He then ... he must have time to reflect upon it; ... I replied, that he had already had time ... since the receipt of Mr. Duryee's note ... written to him on the subject two ..., and that he must give it up immu... He then consented to give up the ... and burn all the copies in my presence, ... he could procure them. I asked him ... he would be necessary for that purpose. ... several hour. And upon his promis... his honour, that by that time he would ... engagement, I left him. In one hour's ... really did arrive at the United States ... and handed me the letter in question, and ... that if I would call at his office at two ... he would burn the copies in my pre...

...hour appointed, I called on him, and ... of the letter which he declared to me ... the only one taken, and the only one ... he believed to be in existence, was de... by him. I then compelled Mr. Miller ... up, and sign, the following certificate:

...rles G. Hunter, Esq.

...I have this morning destroyed in your ... the only copy of a letter received by ... two gentlemen, friends of Mr. Duryee, ... Brunswick, relating to the affairs of that ..., which I know or believe to be in ex... You of course understand that I speak ... taken from the letter received by me. ... be aware of any such copies hereafter, I ... them destroyed.

...respectfully, WM. MILLER, Jr.
March, 1830.

...Miller, jun. assured me that he had not ... the letter received by him from New ..., to more than two persons—and I ..., distinctly, those persons were Mr. ... and R. D. Drake. If by any accident it ... be discovered that Wm. Miller, jr. did ... communicate the substance of the con... of that letter to any others than those ..., he will have an excellent opport... of displaying his genius, by endeavouring ... to the world that he has not been guil... wrought treachery and falsehood.

...Notwithstanding that Wm. Miller jr. had de... me, that he had destroyed the only ..., and the only one which he believed ... existence, and although he distinctly ... me to say, that I would hold him ... liable to me for any circulation of the ... on the morning of the 17th inst. to my ..., I saw a printed copy of it. I im... addressed the following note to Wm. ..., believing, and still believing, not... any thing that Wm. Miller, jr. may ... to the contrary, that he could have prevent... circulation, and that its publication was ... without his knowledge or consent.

March 17th, 1830.

...After your base and ungentlemanly ... in suffering a letter to be published ... you declared to me was no longer in exist... demand of you immediate satisfaction ... Lieut. Westcott will hand you this.
CHARLES G. HUNTER.'

...Miller, jun.

...requested Mr. Westcott not to leave ...Miller, jr. until he should have received a positive answer to my communication; accordingly, while in his office he addressed the following note to Wm. Miller, jr.

Philadelphia, March 17th, 1830.

To Wm. Miller, jun. Esq.

SIR—You will oblige me by giving a written acceptance or refusal of the communication I had the honour to make you from Charles G. Hunter, Esq.

Respectfully, &c. H. WESTCOTT.

He returned in answer as follows

Philadelphia, March 17th, 1830.

Lieut. H. Westcott:

SIR—Having had no connexion with the publication of the letters alluded to from New Brunswick, but on the contrary, having been altogether ignorant of such a publication having taken place till you informed me of it this morning, I decline receiving the note from Mr. Hunter of which you are the bearer.

Yours, respectfully, WM. MILLER, Jr.

During the latter part of the above mentioned interview, R. Dillon Drake made his appearance, and handed to Wm. Miller, jr. a manuscript copy of the New Brunswick letter, saying that it had been in the possession of his brother, Dr. Drake. Upon which Mr. Miller observed to Mr. Westcott—"You see, sir, that I fulfill my promise to Mr. Hunter, and will destroy this copy in your presence." Mr. Westcott replied, "I do not care about seeing it destroyed, as there are printed copies of it in circulation."

All that Wm. Miller, jr. might urge in palliation, will not make me believe that he could not have recalled the copy from Dr. Drake on the same day he destroyed the others, if he had exerted himself in the manner which a gentleman should have exerted himself, after the pledge he had given me to that effect.

I have no doubt that I will exceedingly gratify Wm. Miller, jr. when I conclude by saying that although I hold him in the utmost contempt as a coward, and know him to be guilty of base falsehood, yet I am, and always will be, *ready to meet him, whenever he may think proper* to accept my invitation.

CHARLES G. HUNTER.

United States Hotel, March 17th, 1830.

On motion of Nathan R. Potts, Esq., Harvey Thomas, Esq. was, on the 13th instant, admitted to practice as an Attorney in the District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia.

We refer to an advertisement of Mr. Steel, which will be found in our columns, offering to the public an opportunity of being furnished with a correct and finely executed likeness of Elias Hicks. The New-York papers mention a very fine bust of Elias as being taken, without the knowledge or consent of his friends. We trust his friends will, however, avail themselves of the opportunities afforded to preserve the memory of a man so worthy, by encouraging the well-meant exertions of the ingenious artists.

The Baptist Church in New Market street, Philadelphia, has given the Rev. John R. Dodge a unanimous call to become their pastor. We are happy to state that he has accepted the call.

FROM LATE ENGLISH JOURNALS.

The distress of the poor, in Liverpool, is said to be unbearable; thousands of the industrious classes having been compelled to ask charity. The weather throughout England had moderated.

A resolution for reduction of salaries, moved by Sir JAMES GRAHAM, was debated in the House of Commons on the 12th, Mr. G. Dawson declared that the government was already actively engaged in doing whatever was practicable, to this end; and specified numerous instances. The House unanimously adopted a substitute which he offered, *to address the King for an account* of the results of the enquiry voted in 1821. At MANCHESTER, on the 11th, a great meeting was held, to petition against the renewal of the East India Company's charter.—Earl BATHURST and Mr. WARD, the chairman of the parliamentary committees, are said to be decided friends to the Company.

Immediately before Mr. O'CONNELL left DUBLIN, to take his seat in Parliament, he was complimented by a public dinner, in acknowledgement of his frequent and efficient aid to the public charities of the city. Specimens of his oratory, we believe, always find readers. We therefore subjoin his address on that occasion:—"I am the first Roman Catholic capable of entering parliament during a century and a half, since the perfidious violation of a solemn treaty deprived catholics of their rights as citizens—that is the first peculiarity of my situation,—the second is, that I was the only man amongst a redeemed community who labored under a proscription; for when the government of the country found it necessary to yield to the protestants and catholics united in the cause of toleration, they accompanied emancipation to a people by the ingloious exclusion of an individual, and this exception was rendered more marked, as several peers stood in precisely similar circumstances with myself. Lord Stafford, in England, and Lord Kenmare, in Ireland, had their titles granted them when they were prescribed by the law; but the peers were allowed the full privileges of the king's prerogative, and the rights of the people were totally disregarded. I shall go to parliament without caring twopence for the whigs, or three half-pence for the tories. In that house I shall have no caste or party to lose. I go there as a Paria of this description, that I shall be reckless of the objects of any particular confederacy. I shall go against all castes whose objects are inimical to the interests of the people of Ireland. I shall be in more minorities than perhaps any other member in the honourable house. I shall, according to the newspapers, be often put down; the leading articles of eight or ten different papers will concur in stating that 'last night one O'Connell was completely put down' but the next packet *will inform you, that the same* O'Connell was upon his legs again. The objects of my public efforts shall be to render life and property more secure and liberty more permanent; to put down every species of oppression, misgovernment, and misrule. I have now arrived at that period of life when I am declining into the sear and yellow leaf; my grand-children are beginning to prattle; but yet I feel that I have sufficient physical force to work energetically in the public service. I left this city on Wednesday afternoon, travelling down to Kilkenny that night. I was up at five next morning, in the frost and snow, and proceeded to Carrick, and from thence took a circuit through the county of Waterford. During the four days of my absence I made no less than seventeen speeches to the people, and yet I returned back to Dublin with undiminished health and vigour. I shall now tell you the defined objects I have in view.—First, I shall enter minutely into my own profession, and seek a reformation of the law. If I can but write my name upon a code making law distinct, cheap, and clear—calculated to do justice to the people, and to do away with chicanery—if I can but destroy the appointment of magistrates, applied for by letter to the Lord Chancellor—if I can but have the judges confined to constitutional limits, I shall succeed not only in doing good to man, but I shall, I humbly trust, have ground to hope for a reward hereafter. My first object then, is law reform—my second, the repeal of the sub-letting act—next, the amendment of the vestry bill—next, the abolition of grand jury jobbing—next, the abolition of tithes—and next, a radical reform of parliament—for I go to parliament a reformer—an avowed and distinct radical reformer. The forty-shilling freeholders were sacrificed as a disreputable, unjust, and ungracious accompaniment of the relief bill. Their privileges, so honestly, nobly, and fearlessly exercised, should be restored. My object is to infuse the spirit of democracy into the constitution in order to diminish the unwholesome contamination of aristocratical dumination. In a few days we shall have what is termed the King's speech from the throne. Will it resemble the American President's message? Will it talk of lessening taxes—will it ask what is to be done with superabundant revenues beyond what was required by the cessation of the state? Will it speak of a diminution of the naval and military force? Will the British parliament be told, as the American president told the congress, that one great security for general liberty was, that each particular state had its separate legislature? (Cheers.) There is only one more subject on which I have to address you—it is the dearest to my heart, and shall be the darling object of my solicitude—the restoration to Ireland of her domestic legislature. Already in politics the distinctions between catholics and protestants have almost ceased to exist. In the north, the factions of orangemen are fast going out of recollection. Why should the sects ever continue divided? The protestant has no monopoly to struggle for—the catholic has no rights to demand. The great fight should now be for the country. Mr. O'Connell concluded by proposing "Health and long life to the chairman, and may he be soon doing the business of the people in parliament."

NOVEL EXHIBITION OF A STEAM OMNIBUS.—On Wednesday afternoon, between three and four o'clock, an immense number of persons assembled in Conaburg street, Regent's-park, and the New Road to witness the exhibition of a new invented steam Omnibus, which proceeded from Messrs. Braithwaite's manufactory, in Albany-street, Regent's-park. The steam apparatus is in front, in a machine something similar to a light cart, guided by two men and an engineer; and the Omnibus is attached to it, with a boy to attend on passengers, in the usual manner. The Omnibus was filled with passengers. The velocity with which it proceeded along the roads was surprising, passing every other vehicle that attempted to compete with it. There were several gentlemen on horseback, and they were compelled to keep their horses on the full gallop to keep up with it. From the general appearance there can be no doubt of its answering in every respect, and there is a great advantage by the machine, containing a plentiful supply of coals and water.—From the speed with which it proceeded, passengers could at any time leave Paddington, and reach the Bank in quarter of an hour.

At the last Stratford wakes there was hauled, in lieu of a bear, a poor simple sweep, known in the township of Barton-on-Irewell by the name of Frank. The substitute of the Polar quadruped had his head incased in a hamper, his body enveloped in a sack thickly covered with soot, and his neck ornamented with a collar, to which was attached a chain fastened to the ground. Thus accoutred Frank "growled and plunged and plunged and growled again." The dogs, after an attack or two, found themselves overmatched by the sooty emanations from the supposed bear, and turned tail upon their impervious and suspicious-looking opponent. Frank was then released; and after affording, as he says, "fine sport to the gentlemen," received a shilling and a gallon of ale.

A witness in a cause brought forward on Tuesday, during the late Wells Sessions, was asked by Counsel whether a person heretofore connected with the affair in question was then living? "Nos," said the witness, "hase not living."—"How do you know that?" said the Counsel. "Why, you must know, your honour," said the witness, "that I be a bit of a carpenter, and 'twas I that made his coffin."—"Well, suppose you did," said the Counsel, "yet that is not conclusive evidence that the man is dead." "Oh, your honour, you be wounded hard to believe, but I'll take my bodily oath afore his Worship o'here. (meaning the Chairman) that I not only made his coffin, but *screen'd* the said boy down, and I'll be bound, if I'd the *screwing* your honour down, that you wouldn't be afor axing me such out-of-the-way questions."

A case of rather a singular nature was brought before the Justices of Peace Small Debt Court, held on the 9th instant at Invergordon, of which the following is an outline:—Dr. White, of Bombay, left 2,000*l.* to be funded or mortified in the parish of Rosskeen, in Ross-shire, the interest of which was to be annually distributed among the most indigent poor, in sums of from 3*l.* to 5*l.*—the Minister, for the time being, and elders, to be managers, and two of the chief heritors in rotation of two years. Out of 73 applicants, 24 were selected. At a meeting of trustees, held on the 2d April, the Minister represented that four of the poor women who were receiving from Dr. White's bequest habitually absented themselves from all the means of grace and ordinances of religion ministered in the parish church. One of the heritors waited on Janet Morrison, a poor blind woman of 80 years of age, but was unsuccessful in his endeavour to prevail on her to attend the parish church, and she and other three frail and aged women were, in consequence, struck off from all benefit arising from Dr. White's bequest. It was considered that the trustees by indigent had exceeded their powers, as it was as his act declared in Dr. White's will that the perpresently acted should be "decayed, saddest, and sore sel poor." It was by no means declared that the persons selected should be regular attendants in the parish church, in utter disregard of all considerations of convenience, and all scruples of conscience. The trustees were cited before the Justices of the Peace, at Invergordon, on the above day; but the Kirk Session having raised objections to the formality of the summons, the action was dismissed. It has since been ascertained that a Small Debt Court is not competent to decide this question.

It has been observed, that people intoxicated with love, speak more intelligibly than those who are tipsy with wine. *Cupid* generally makes us communicative; but *Bacchus* frequently seals up our lips.

PROFITABLE SPECULATION!—Such is the competition at present on the Hastings road, that one coach from Brighton (the Wonder) takes passengers for a shilling, and another (the Blue) *gratis!* This savours of the times when travellers have had a good dinner given, to tempt them to a journey.

SINGULAR FACT.—There is now growing in the garden of Mr. Cogger, of Olive Cottage, Hayes, Middlesex, two apples of Devonshire quarrendon, the size of a hen's eggcoch, from the September blossom of last year.

I go to a tea merchant and order a chest of tea which I never intend to pay for. My man goes to the same shop and *takes* a chest of tea, being too modest to trouble the porter to carry it. What is the consequence? *I* get imprisoned in *the Bench, he* in *Newgate; I* take the *benefit of the Act, he* of the *cat-o'-nine-tails*. If justice had weighed our actions, which would have kicked the beam!

Hunt does not look like a man who feeds on pastry, and yet it is said that he lives upon *puffs*.

The late Southampton election is said to have cost the winning candidate upwards of 10,000*l.*

Messrs. Tattersall have purchased Muses of the Duke of Richmond, for his Serene Highness the Duke of Holstein Augustenburg, at the large price of 800 guineas.

The *Constitutionnel* of Monday contains a private letter from Lisbon, stating that the late Queen ordered, a few hours before her death, several packages of papers to be burnt—amongst the rest, a number of letters from Lord Beresford and Major Dodswell; and that, finding Don Miguel rather remiss in his attention to her, she observed, "It appears he cares more for the daughter of the Marquis de Bellas, whom he goes to visit, than he does for me; but he will soon have reason to regret his mother."

The Courier du Pays-Bas announces that a child has been lately born at Brussels, whose right shoulder bears the impression of the initials "V. P." This phenomenon is explained by the fact of the mother having witnessed the branding of an individual condemned to hard labour for life.—*Travaux Perpetuels.*

The *Durham County Advertiser* says, "A worthy inhabitant of this city, distinguished for his loyalty and patriotism, entertained at his house, on New Year's Day, one great grandmother, one grandfather, two grandmothers, three fathers, four mothers, three uncles, three aunts, eighteen sons and daughters, sixteen grandchildren, ten great grandchildren, twenty nephews and nieces, and ten cousins; the whole amounting to only nineteen persons."

OLD BAILEY SESSIONS.—At the sessions just ended, fifteen prisoners were sentenced to death; sixteen to transportation for life, fourteen to transportation for fourteen years, sixty-four to transportation for seven years; seven to be whipped; and forty-six to imprisonment for different periods.

A letter from Savoy, quoted in the Moniteur, states the mountains in that country to be covered with snow forty feet deep, the thermometer being at nineteen degrees, and the ice on the Arve thirteen feet in thickness.

A country silversmith, after advertising his shop and business, adds—"N. B. The lucky corner for wedding-rings."

The churchwardens one day reproaching the Abbe Bonn with the disgrace attached to an eminent preacher like him for eating meat during Lent, he answered:—"Gentlemen, you give me twelve hundred livers for the things I say; if you were to give me twelve thousand to do them, I could not."—*Foreign Literary Gazette.*

Naples, during a short period of ten years, suffered greater calamity than any place on record. After the famine, and the revolt of Masaniello, in 1647, and various alarming eruptions of Mount Vesuvious, the great plague of 1656 came to fill up the measure of distress, on which occasion more than 20,000 persons perished.

It is stated that Lord Ellenborough has commenced proceeding against his lady for a divorce in the Consistorial Court, and that she contends against his claim.

How strange! the architect of the largest church in England was a *Wren*, and the architect of the largest bridge a *Rennie*.

There are many ways of making money, in opposition to the law, besides coining it, but they are not all treason. Those who coin illegally, live by doing, and frequently die for so living—but with those who make money in the other senses of the term, it is not a matter of life and death.

A fine young girl, a servant to a gentleman in the south side of Edinburgh, had the misfortune on Saturday last to quarrel with her sweetheart, when she went off with a phial, purchased, and swallowed an ounce, or 480 drops, of laudanum. She was found in the streets in strong convulsions, and carried to the Police-office, where the stomach-pump was applied with its usual good effect. In the space of half an hour she was restored to her senses, and expressed regret for her rash conduct.

A private letter from Naples states, that the King of Naples is at this moment under excommunication from the see of Rome, on account of a certain tribute alleged to be due and unpaid to the papal government!—Certain it is, that the finance minister of the Neapolitan government, who was passing through Rome, a short time ago, on his way to join the King of Naples at Madrid, was apprised of the demand in no very measured terms, and that an open rupture is likely to be the consequence.

CROWN STREET LECTURES.—Next Sabbath evening, the exercises filled by young men for self embracing religion will be considered. Services commence at quarter past 7 o'clock.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the wagon of the Subscriber, at the Public House of Mr. Dolby, sign of the Seven Stars, on the Lancaster Turnpike Road, on the evening of the 17th instant, a DARK BAY HORSE, 8 years old, about 14 hands high, with a few white hairs on his forehead, a large bow neak, sore where the pad of the collar comes and if touched will flinch. Whoever secures or gives information of said horse, that the owner may get him again, shall receive the above reward by application to John Gibson, sign of the Buck, corner of Eleventh and Market streets, or of the Subscriber, living in Lancaster County, Lancaster Township, Pa.
mar. 27—3t* MICHAEL BOWERS.

McKOY.

ORIGINAL BRAND and STAMP CUTTER, WHITESMITH, &c., No. 5 TAMMANY STREET, Northern Liberties, Philadelphia, continues to make and cut Brands and Stamps of all descriptions, for Millers, Carpenters, Housekeepers, Smiths, &c.

Also, Biscuit Baker's Dockers of all kinds, Turning in Iron, Brass and Steel, Screw Stocks, Taps and Dies, made and warranted.
mar. 27—3t*

DANCING SCHOOL AND BALLS
At No. 62 1-2 South Front street.

MR. B. AUGUST has the honour to inform the inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia, that yielding to the solicitations of his pupils and his subscribers, that from the 29th inst. he will give Practising Balls, as usual, every Monday, until May, (good or bad weather,) at which strangers are respectfully invited. Price of admission, early or late, one dollar; former pupils will pay half price.

Mr. B. August's Cotillion party, for pupils who take private lessons in dancing and waltzing, and subscribers, will take place every Thursday until May, (weather permitting.) Persons who desire to be instructed in the above branch of fashionable education, may apply as above, every day and at any hour which suits their convenience.

Price for the instruction of dancing, public or private lessons, with the privilege of attending the Practising Balls or the Cotillion Party for the remainder of the season, $4; including Waltzing $6.

There will be a Grand Ball on Easter Monday, and on May Eve; also on the 3d of May, for the benefit of Mr. B. August, being his farewell Ball. F. Johnson and his band are engaged for that particular evening, and they will play a selection of new cotillions and waltzes.

N. B. The above Hall, the ladies and gentlemen's rooms, will be let occasionally for private balls, lighted and warmed for $15 each night, by applying to Mr. B. A. or to the landlord underneath.
march 12—tf

BY M. THOMAS,
No. 87 CHESNUT STREET.
PAWNBROKER'S SALE
OF UNREDEEMED PLEDGES—Watches, Jewellery, &c. On Monday morning, 29th inst. at 9 o'clock, will be sold at the Auction Store, a very large and general assortment of gold and silver watches, jewellery and fancy articles.

Consisting of 18ct gold and silver watches, among the number are, several patent lever, duplex and horizontal gold and silver repeating and alarm watches, a fine gold musical repeater, plain gold and single case watches, and a small gold ladies' do.

The silver watches consist of double case English watches, by the most esteemed makers, single case watches, and a few composition do. Also, a musical and eight day clock, gold watch chains, neck and guard do. gold seals, 75 gold keys, gold ear rings and breast pins, finger rings, diamond pins and rings, gold bracelets and lockets, miniatures and miniature frames, coral and amber beads, silver spectacles, pencil cases and thimbles, pistols, swords and dirks, instruments of all kinds, quadrants telescopes, spy and eye glasses, musical snuff boxes, clarionets, violins, portable desks, 3 pair plant glazier's diamonds, razors in cases, walking canes and umbrellas, with a great variety of choice fancy articles too numerous to mention. The whole of which will be sold without reserve as forfeited property, agreeably to an ordinance of the District of Southwark.
mar. 29—lt

ALMANACK.

1830. MARCH.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PHASES.
27 SATURDAY,	5 51	6 9	4 11	
28 SUNDAY,	5 50	6 10	4 59	
29 MONDAY,	5 49	6 11	5 46	
30 TUESDAY,	5 47	6 13	6 47	
31 WEDNESDAY,	5 46	6 14	7 52	
1 THURSDAY,	5 45	6 15	8 16	
2 FRIDAY,	5 44	6 16	10 37	

MARRIED.

On Monday, the 15th inst. by the Rev. Jacob C Sears, Mr. JACOB JOHN KATES, to Miss SARAH ANN D. BIGNELL, all of this city.

On the 15th inst. by Elder Frederick Plummer, Mr. JOHN PEIRCE, to Miss REBECCA BUDD.

On Wednesday evening, 24th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Linnerdon, Mr. JOHN RAMBEAU, to Miss MARY HARPER, all of this city.

On Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Force, Mr. SAMUEL STOKES TOMLINSON, to Miss MARGARET WATSON, all of this city.

On the 22d February last, at Ferdinanda de Xagua, in the Island of Cuba, by the Rev. Don Antonio L. Zuchez, DON SANTIAGO DE MAZAREDO, Commandant of the Custom House Guards, to Miss BENEITTA, second daughter of Stephen Cornville, Esq. formerly residing in Philadelphia.

On Monday, the 15th inst. by the Rev. Jacob C. Sears, Mr. JACOB JOHN KATES, to Miss SARAH ANN D. BIGNELL, all of this city.

On the 20th instant, by the Rev. Geo. Boyd, Mr CHARLES R. GOLDSBOROUGH, of Maryland, to Miss ELIZABETH W. WELSH, of this city.

On Monday, the 15th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Steffenstein, Mr. HORATIO B. WEST, to Miss MATILDA BARDEER, all of this city.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Chambers, Mr. JESSE MEREDITH, to Miss ELIZA BECKLEY, all of this city.

On the 18th inst. by Elder Frederick Plummer, Mr JOHN PEIRCE, to Miss REBECCA BUDD.

On the 18th instant, by the Rev. William E. Ashton, Mr. DANIEL B. ASHTON, to Miss ELIZABETH MARSH, all of this city.

On the 10th March, at St. Michael's Church, Charleston, S. C., by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Bowen, BERKLEY GRIMBALL, Esq., to Miss META MORRIS, second daughter of Col. Lewis Morris.

At Wading River Bridge, Washington township, on Sunday evening, the 7th inst. by the Rev. George A. Raybold, Captain NATHAN L. MULLINER, of Tuckerton, to Miss ELIZA F. COLLINS, of the former place, all of Burlington County, New Jersey.

DIED.

On Thursday morning, Miss MARY TATEM, in the 19th year of her age.

On Monday morning, Mr. JOHN REYNOLDS, in the 45th year of his age.

On Saturday, the 20th inst. JAMES DILLON, in the 52d year of his age.

On Monday, Mr. ROBERT DEVEREX, aged 34 years, a native of Ireland, county of Cork, town of Mallow.

On Sabbath, the 21st inst. EDWARD ROAK, blacksmith.

On Sabbath morning, March 21st. Dr. GEORGE CARLL.

On Monday, the 22d inst. LAURA M. wife of Harvey Filley, in the 28th year of her age.

On Tuesday, Miss MARGARET LIVINGSTON.

On Wednesday morning, the 24th instant, ELIZABETH, daughter of the Rev. John Wessel Neveling, and wife of Thomas Town.

On Sunday evening last, the 21st inst., PERCIVAL AUGUSTUS, son of John F. Lewis, in the 4th year of his age.

On Monday, the 22d instant, in the 71st year of his age, Mr. JOHN GRAFF.

On Tuesday evening, Mrs. SARAH CARPENTER, wife of Mr. John Carpenter, in the 80th year of her age.

At New York, on the 22d instant, JOHN P. DE LANCEY, son of the late Oliver De Lancey, Esq. in the 40th year of his age.

In Cincinnati, Ohio, about a month since, ALEXANDER DRAKE, Esq. the celebrated Comedian of the West.

At Washington, on the afternoon of the 21st instant, in the 28th year of her age, Mrs. CORNELIA L. RIDGELY, consort of Commodore Ridgely, of the Navy, and grand-daughter of the late Chancellor Livingston.

At Baltimore, on Tuesday, the 16th inst. the Rev. JOHN ALLEN, A. M., Professor of Mathematics in the University of Maryland, in the 71st year of his age.

On the morning of the 19th inst. at Germantown, THOMAS COATS, in the 74th year of his age, for many years a respectable merchant of this city.

TWO ROOMS,

UP one pair stairs, suitable for an Artist.—Information at 105 Chesnut street. mar. 27—3t

BARTRAM
BOTANIC GARDEN AND NURSERY,
KINGSESSING, NEAR GRAY'S FERRY.

ORDERS for Trees, Shrubs, or Green House Plants, from this Nursery, left at either of the following places, viz:—At Alderman George Bartram's, No. 126 Walnut street; George M. Coates's Seed Store, No. 41 Market street; James Marteio's Grocery Store, corner of Market and Decatur streets, or directed to the Subscriber, through the Post Office, Kingsessing, Philadelphia County, will be immediately received, and promptly attended to.

Persons from this garden will also attend with trees and plants, at the Stalls, No. 40 in Market, opposite Decatur street, and at No. 5 in Second, below Pine street, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays, during the spring; to either of whom orders may be sent.

Catalogues may be had *gratis*, at either of the above places. ROBERT CARR.

N. B. When required, suitable persons will be sent to plant the trees, at moderate prices. mar. 27—3t

Potter's Paper Ware House

REMOVED to No. 23 MINOR STREET, below Sixth, where may be had every description of PAPER manufactured in the United States, at the lowest mill prices, on a liberal credit, or discount for cash. mar. 27—tf

ELIAS HICKS' LAST LETTER.

JUST published and for sale by M. T. C. GOULD, No. 6 North Eighth street, Philadelphia, the *last letter of Elias Hicks*, written to *Hugh Judge, of Ohio*, and just closed when he was attacked with the paralytic affection which terminated his life: to which is prefixed a brief notice of his *life, ministry, last sickness and death*. Price single 6¼ cents, or 37½ cents a dozen.

☞ The above was intended for the Friend or Advocate of Truth, but being received too late for the present number, it was thought best to issue it in a separate sheet. It will, however, be given in full in the next number. mar. 27—2t

ALLEN WARD,
NO. 170 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

CONTINUES to offer the premium, $100, for superior systems of TAILORING, which systems must not infringe upon his patent. He also continues with unparalleled patronage, to furnish fashionable Tailors with quarterly publications of the TAILORS' ARCHETYPE, and with PICTURES, PLATES, &c. of each modern improvement. Price $10 per annum. mar. 27—6m

HORSE HIDES.

1000 NOW landing, of fine quality, and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by
mar. 27—3tf* ANTHONY P. MORRIS.

Fruit and Forest Trees, &c.

THE subscriber offers to his friends and customers a very handsome collection of fruit and forest trees, &c. among which, 60,000 white Italian mulberry trees at from 10 to $40 per 1000, according to growth, raised from the genuine seed, obtained from France, and best adapted for raising silk worms. Also, Hawthorn quicks, for Hedges, by the quantity, at a low price. All orders through the Kensington P. O. will be immediately attended to, and delivered in any part of the city on reasonable terms, or packed for exportation with the greatest care and despatch.

☞ A watch, without the outside case, was lost, on Wednesday morning, between 10 and 11 o'clock, in Market street from Fourth, and up Front to Arch street wharf. The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving it at the office of the S. E. Post. JOHN EVANS,
mar. 27—3t* Kensington.

Baker's Intelligence Office,
Established in May, 1811.

NO. 2 Franklin Place, Procures Houses and Parts, Boarders, Partners, Clerks, Overseers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Farmers, Gardeners, Coachmen, Waiters, Stage Drivers, Grooms, Bar Keepers, Ostlers, Porters, House Keepers, Wet Nurses, Seamstresses, Chamber and Child's Maids, Men and Women Cooks, Travelling Men and Women, Dairy Maids, Bound Children and Bought servants.

For sale, the time of a good coloured Girl, 18 years old, and 10 to serve.

Persons having Real Estate to sell or let, will find it to their interest to enter it gratis. mar. 27—4t*

REMOVAL.

PHILIP GARRETT & SON, importers of watches, plated ware, &c. have removed their store from No. 144 Market above Fourth, to NO. 11 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, below Market, 2 doors above the Indian Queen Hotel, where they offer for sale at low prices, an extensive assortment of jewellery, gold and silver patent lever, and other watches, thimbles, spectacles and eye—pointed pencil cases, silver spoons, soup ladles and sugar tongs, plated castors and candle sticks, fine steel scissors and pen knives, also, clock and watch maker's tools, materials, files, &c. &c.

Patent lever, duplex, lepine and all other watches repaired in the best manner and warranted.
mar. 27—6t

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE have taken lessons from Mr. R. MAGNEGAL, at his Writing Academy, No. 200 Race street, Philadelphia, for a few days; and from writing a stiff, irregular and contracted hand, we have changed it, by observing his directions, so as to write with twice the facility and ease we formerly did, combined with legibility and freedom. The art of writing perfectly straight without lines is also taught. The mode is of infinite importance to practical persons. Mr. Magnegal's ingenious method is certainly entitled to the credit of being original. He deserves the liberal patronage of a generous public. Any person living near our residences and wishing further information on the above subject, can obtain it by calling on Dr. Wm. Means and Robert Means, in and near Harrisburg, Pa. Also, information can be had of Humphreys & Co. Middletown, and Mr. H. Duffield, of Carlisle, Pa.
mar. 27—1t*

LEBANON GARDEN.
JOHN PASCALL

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he will commence serving TURTLE SOUP, on Sunday next, and from after 12 o'clock A. M. and continue to do so during the season. mh 27-3t

YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY.

SOUTH West corner of Eighth and Market streets, Philadelphia. The subscriber informs his friends and the public that he continues his instruction in all the branches of an English education. Thankful to those who have favoured him with their patronage, and humbly asks a continuance of the same.

Satisfactory reference will be give to those who may desire it.

Private lessons will be given in Writing and English Grammar. Young ladies wishing to acquire a knowledge of Grammar, may attend in the afternoon of each day, at any hours which may best suit them.
mar. 27—3m J. H. CHAUNCEY.

ONLY $8 FOR $25,000.

ON Tuesday, the 20th of April, UNION CANAL LOTTERY, No. 6, for 1330, to be drawn on Tuesday, the 20th of April. Sixty number Lottery—Ten drawn ballots.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 prize of	$25,000	20 prizes of	$250
1	10,000	20	100
1	5,000	50	60
1	3,000	50	40
1	2,440	100	40
10	1,000	100	30
10	500	200	25
10	400	1700	15
10	300	2250	9
20	200		

Price of Tickets only $8; half do. quarter 2; eighth 1. For sale in every variety of numbers by N. CANFIELD & CO. No. 22 South Third street, directly opposite CONGRESS HALL. Orders from the country promptly attended to if addressed to N. CANFIELD & CO. Philadelphia.
mar. 27—3t

SELECT ACADEMY
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
At No. 208 South Fifth Street, (upper rooms.)

THE Subscriber announces to his patrons and the public, that the liberal patronage by which his previous efforts have been sustained, has induced him to make arrangements that he confidently believes will prove highly beneficial to those confided to his charge. A preparatory school will be opened on the 5th of April, for the reception of such as are disqualified by age or inadequacy of mental improvement, to enter the first Department. Instead of pursuing the memorial system, the services of two gentlemen have been secured to aid the Principal. All the branches which a polite and liberal English education embraces will receive particular attention. The morals of the pupils, (which are often too much neglected,) will be strictly attended to. Maps and Globes will be used in Geographical instruction; and in every admissible case, practice will be combined with theory. For example, Altimetry and Longimetry will be taught practically as well as theoretically. Philosophical and Chemical apparatus will be used in the elucidation of principles, which, without such demonstrations, would be studied with as little satisfaction as profit. It is duly intended to afford every facility for improvement within the scope of the Principal, and to procure as extensive apparatus as the patronage of the public will warrant.

Cards, in which the particular branches are taught and the terms for instruction are specified, may be obtained by applying at the Academy to
mar. 27—3t W. M. COLLOM, Principal.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

A TAPSTER'S INCANTATIONS.

(See Macbeth, Act iv. Scene 1.)

DUNN—*An alehouse cellar on Sunday. In the middle a coldron.*

Enter TAPSTER *and* THREE POTBOYS.

First Potboy. Doors are barr'd and coast is clear,
Second Potboy. Exciseman can't enter here.
Third Potboy. 'Tis time, 'tis time to drug the beer.
Dunn ..... Round about the caldron go;
In the poisoning nitrums throw.
Drugs of porter, drugs of ale,
Syrups of stout, grown thick and stale,
Which have trickled, drop by drop,
Into gath'ring sink of slop;
Hid beneath the bar, and till'd
Thro' holes in the counter drill'd.
"Turn o' glasses" dread and flat—
Boil thou first i' the charmed vat!
All ..... Double, double, toil and trouble,
Fire burn, and caldron bubble.
Tapster ..... Water, which the gutter drain'd
From the house top, when it rained,
Quassia strong, and *Dantzic spruce,*
Spanish and *tobacco juice,*
Sugar brown, both coarse and sweet,
Pream'd by negroes' naked feet;
Black molasses, cheap and bad;
Sergeant—No! (that's for the *gin;*)
Juice of Poppies next pour in;
Fire the whole with *stirrid* well;
Then the Porter's fit—to sell!
For a drink of powerful trouble,
Like a hell-broth boil and bubble,
All ..... Double, double, toil and trouble
Fire burn, and caldron bubble.

(Lord knocking without.)

Enter EXCISEMAN.

Exciseman ... How now, you secret, sabbath breaking dogs!
What is't you do?
All ..... A deed without a name!
Exciseman ... I conjure you, answer me!
(TAPSTER *and* POTBOYS *vanish.*) *The Exciseman remains and seizes the Malt Liquor.*)

A FIREMAN'S TOAST.

COLUMBIA rejoice, for FRANKLIN has risen again as the PHŒNIX from its own ashes, and in UNION with WASHINGTON is about to extend RELIEF to PHILADELPHIA, from the NORTHERN LIBERTIES to SOUTHWARK, while the sons of HIBERNIA, ever HUMANE and VIGILANT, still HOPE in FELLOWSHIP with GOOD WILL to render ASSISTANCE to all who place RELIANCE in the GOOD INTENT of PENNSYLVANIA, distinguished for PERSEVERANCE and FRIENDSHIP, which is ever DILIGENT to promote HARMONY throughout the UNITED STATES, whose every son possesses RESOLUTION to plough the ocean fearless as NEPTUNE, and as AMICABLE as brave; while FAME proclaims aloud, may all friends to FIRE ASSOCIATIONS be borne on streams gentle as the DELAWARE, and all their enemies hurled down a cataract tremendous as NIAGARA.—*Fireman.*

Rum Color. In one of the New England parishes since the commencement of the reform of temperance, at a meeting held for the transaction of business, a proposition was introduced and carried, for painting the meeting house. Of course it was necessary to decide what colour it should be painted. One gentleman proposed white; another, green; another yellow; another red; and reasons were offered for each. At last says one;—'Mr. Moderator, I move that it be painted rum color. And I will give a reason.—There is Colonel ——'who sets near you, has had his face painted rum colour these fifteen years; and it grows *brighter and brighter every year.*'

REPLY.—The great man of a village being at dinner, allowed one of his tenants to stand, while he conversed with him. 'What news, my friend?' said the squire. 'None that I know of,' replied the farmer, 'except that a sow of mine has had a litter of pigs, and she has only twelve teats.' 'What will the thirteenth do,' asked the landlord. 'Do as I do,' returned Hodge, 'it will stand and look on while the others eat.'

"Make way, gentlemen," once cried a Massachusetts representative to the populace, who were crowding him out of his place, in the procession on election day, "make way, we are the representatives of the people."—"Make way yourself," replied a sturdy member of the throng, "we are the people themselves."

A TENDER WIFE.—Dr. Mooney, of Chelsea College, was apt to quarrel with his wife. Returning from Fulham, he was overtaken by a terrible storm; a return hearse came up, going to Chelsea. "Any port in a storm." The Doctor crept in with the pall and plumes for his companions. The hearse stopped at his door, his lady looked out: Who have you got coachman?' 'The Doctor, ma'am.' 'Thank heaven,' says she, 'he's safe at last.' 'Thank you, my love,' says the Doctor, (getting out of the hearse) 'for your kind anxiety for my safety.'

REVOLUTIONARY ANECDOTE.—The following fact took place during the period when Washington and the half-starved, half-clad troops were in winter quarters at Valley Forge. A young man not quite twenty, from the western part of Massachusetts, was on guard before the General's door, marching back and forth in the snow, on a tremendous cold morning. Washington came out and accosted him, "My friend, how long have you been on guard here?" "Nearly two hours, sir." "Have you breakfasted?"—"No, sir." "Give me your gun and go breakfast at my table." He did so, and General Washington marched the rounds until he returned.

DR. FOTHERGILL.—Dr. John Fothergill, whose attachment to botany was a leading feature in his character, having noticed a spot of land suitable for a garden, on the sunny side of the Thames, which was to dispose of, agreed for the price. One obstacle alone remained, to make it his own. It was let to a tenant at will, whose little family subsisted on its produce, and whose misery was inevitable, had he expelled him from his fruitful soil. The moment Dr. Fothergill was made acquainted with the circumstance, he broke off the bargain, saying, that "nothing could ever afford gratification to him which entailed misery on another;" and when he relinquished this projected Eden, he made the family a present of the intended purchase money, which enabled them to become proprietors, where they had formerly only been tenants at will.

MARRIAGES OF KINGS.—The practice of Kings marrying only into the families of Kings, has been that of Europe for some centuries.—Now take any race of animals, confine them to idleness and inaction, whether in a stye, a stable, or a state room, pamper them with a high diet, gratify all their sexual appetites, immerse them in sensualities, nourish their passions, let every thing bend before them, and banish whatever might lead them to think, and in a few generations they become all body and no mind; and in this too by a law of nature, by that very law by which we are in the constant practice of changing the characters and propensities of the animals we raise for our own purposes. Such is the regimen in raising Kings, and in this way they have gone on for centuries. While in Europe, I often amused myself with contemplating the characters of the then reigning Sovereigns of Europe. Louis XVI. was a fool, of my own knowledge, and in despite of the answers made for him at his trial. The King of Spain was a fool, and of Naples the same; they passed their lives in hunting, and despatched two couriers a week one thousand miles, to let each other know what game they had killed the preceding days. The King of Sardinia was a fool. All these were Bourbons. The Queen of Portugal, a Braganza, was an idiot by nature; and so was the King of Denmark; their sons, as Regents, exercised the powers of government. The King of Prussia, successor to the great Frederick, was a mere hog in body as well as in mind. Gustavus of Sweden, and Joseph of Austria, were really crazy; and Gorge"of England, you know, was in a ****. There remained, then, none but old Catherine, who had been too lately picked up to have lost her common sense. In this state Bonaparte found Europe; and it was this state of its rulers which lost it with scarce a struggle. —*Memoirs of Thos. Jefferson.*

THREE GREAT PHYSICIANS.—The celebrated physician, Dumoulin, being surrounded at his last moments by several of the most distinguished doctors in Paris, who vied with each other in expressions of regret at his situation—"Gentlemen," said he, suddenly, "do not so much regret me—I leave behind me three great physicians." On their pressing him to name them, each being sure that his own name would be among the number, he briefly added—"Water, Exercise, and Diet," to the no small discomfiture of his appointed brethren.

LEECHES.—The Egyptians adopt the following method of keeping leeches for repeated use. Immediately on falling off, the leech is taken by the head, and gently squeezed downwards between the thumb and fore-finger of the other hand, so as to force through its intestinal canal a portion of the blood. It is then put into water sweetened with sugar, in which it empties itself of blood. The sweetened water is renewed three or four times a day, till it remains clear, when the leech may be re-used. It is said that it bites, after this operation, with much greater avidity, and that the same leech may be applied every day, and that it will serve for three years. Mr. Rees Price, in his Treatise on the Leech, recommends a similar treatment, with the exception of employing river water, instead of water sweetened with sugar.—*Gazette of Health.*

From the Vermont Advocate.

Antique Curiosity.—The following is a literal copy of the records of the whole proceedings of a term of the county court in the Clerk's office of Orange county.

FEB. 25. 1771. } The Court set out from Moretown (Bradford,) for Kingsland, (now Washington,) travelled until night, there being no Road and the Snow very deep, we travelled on Snow Shoes or Rackets. On the 26th we travelled some ways and held a council, when it was concluded to open the Court on the spot as knew not whether it was Kingsland or not but we concluded we saw no line and we were far in the woods. We did not expect to see any House unless we travelled three miles in Kingsland and no one lived there, when the court was ordered to be opened on the spot.

Present John Taplin, *Judge.*
John Peters, *of the quorum.*
John Taplin Jr. *Sheriff.*

All causes continued or adjourned over to next term.

LONDON LAW.

LAMBETH-STREET.—A charge of assault was preferred before T. Walker, Esq. by a sleek rosy faced eating house keeper, against a thick hungry looking mechanic.

"Please your Vorship," began the complainant, "I sells cook'd wittles, and this here chap comed a Saturday in my shop, and said he was werry peckish and should like summat nice. 'Vot can you have nicer,' sis I, 'nor a hot savilor and bak'd tater.'—'Vel,' sis he, 'I'll have a hot savilor with some mutton gravy.' So as I was dipping into the pot for von, I seed him prig a piece of roast weal. 'Cup,' sis I, 'that's no go;' and I axed him to drop a bob for the weal, when he said he hadn't got a mag more nor two ponce to pay for the savilor. Then I jumps over the counter; and ketches the weal out of his fist, and claps it back again into the dish. Afterwards I werry gently shoved him out of the shop, and while my back was turned, he fetches me sich a nasty kick behind, that I vent smack agin a saucepan of hot veggetables."

The defendant, when called upon to explain the aforesaid kick, declared that the complainant had not only commenced the assault, but had used "violent langnidge."

"That ees'r false," said the complainant, "for I'm always werry petikeler never to give nobody no sarce." The magistrate considering the assault proved, fined the defendant 1s. and discharged him.

COURT OF REQUESTS.

FRENCH ROLLS *v.* SEALING WAX.

In this case Mr. Simeon Lazarus appeared to show cause why an order should not be made upon him for the immediate payment of three shillings and a penny, alleged to be due from the said Simeon Lazarus to Robert Mac Donald for goods sold and delivered.

Mr. Macdonald produced his account, and said—'There is my book:—I furnished Mr. Seemyon Lazarus with thirty-seven penny Franch-rolls—three rolls *per* morning before nine of the clock, duly and truly delivered; and the tottle money is three shillings and a penny; but though I have made repeated coevil applications to him for the same, he neglects to notice it, and therefore if the beesness has taken this unpleasant turn it's nae fault o' mine.'

Mr. Lazarus in reply, said—'Now, Sare, you haf done, and I shall speak my shpeak. You say you vash civil?—the gentlemens shall judge. I come to you and I say, You make *rollsh*, and I make *vaxsh*;—shall ve deal vaxsh for rollsh?—and you say '*ner goot.*' Vel then—vot then? the pargain vas shtruck;—rollsh for vaxsh;—svob and svob alike.'

Mr. Macdonald—I deny it totally.

Mr. Lazarus—You deny it—mine Gott—Didn't I show you the vaxsh in mine hand?

Mr. Macdonald—You showed me the wax; and I told you I thought nobody in my house wanted the article; but that I would conseeder of it.

Mr. Lazarus—You would conshidder of it?—ver goot! Now, Sare, if you would conshider of it, for vot you send your nashty rollsh to mine housh if you wouldn't have the vaxsh? hah! bah!

Mr. Macdonald—House—you have no house; you live on a third flat.

Mr. Lazarus—Hah!—never mind for the flat; I vas not so flat as be off my pargain. If you wouldn't have vaxsh you shouldn't send rollsh, you know.

Mr. Macdonald—That is not the beesness.

Mr. Lazarus—Yes, it ish the *beesness.*

Mr. Macdonald—It ish the beesness!—What d'ye mean, Sir, by mocking *my* pronounciawtion?

Mr. Lazarus—See there now! He mocksh *me*, and he wouldn't be mock himself!—Now Sares, gentlemens, I shall tell you hish *civility.* He comesh to mine housh—vere I vash eating my breakfast upon his nashty rollsh vit some butter and coffee; and he say,—' Hallo—I'm come for my monish for the rollsh?'—'No Sare, you shall have the *vaxsh.*' He say,' '—— the vaxsh.'—I say, '—— the *rollsh.*' And then, so help mine Got, he called me *Jew.*

Mr. Macdonald—Aweel, and didna ye call *me* a *Scot?*

Mr. Lazarus—Shkot!—vell I did:—and a *Jew* ish more honesht as a *Shkot*;—there now!

Here the Court called the parties to order, and said, that as Mr. Macdonald acknowledged Lazarus had offered to barter wax for rolls, and as he afterwards sent the rolls without giving any answer to that offer, it was probable Lazarus concluded that wax would be taken in exchange for the rolls. On the other hand, it was equally probable that Macdonald thought he had given a sufficient answer to the offer by saying he did not think any body in his house wanted any wax. And therefore, under all the circumstances, the Court ordered that Lazarus should pay half the amount in wax and the other half in money.

Charity should *begin* at home—true! but it should not *end* there. It may reasonably be suspected of those who are fond of quoting this adage, that *their* charity is no great traveller.

SPECIFIC FOR THE WHOOPING COUGH.—In Rust's Mag. f. die gesammt, heilk. (No. 2, 1828,) it is stated that Dr. Meyer, of Minden, has, in a few days, been enabled to remove all the symptoms of pertussis by the external application of morphia. He directs a small blister to be applied over the præcordia; the detached cuticle being removed, the exposed surface is to be sprinkled over with half a grain of morphia to be rubbed up with starch. The morphia to be repeated every evening. The only internal remedy he employed was an emetic. If necessary, the blister may be re-applied, every third day. In five cases, the disease was so far diminished in eight days, that no further treatment was considered necessary.—*London Medical and Surgical Journal.*

FASTING.—Distinct from religious ordinances and anchorite zeal, fasting has been frequently recommended and practised, as a means of removing incipient disease, and of restoring the body to its customary healthful sensations.—Howard, the celebrated philanthropist, used to fast one day in the week. Franklin for a period, did the same. Napoleon, when he felt his body unstrung, suspended his wonted repasts, and took exercises on horseback. The list of distinguished names might, if necessary, be increased—but why adduce authority in favor of a practice which the instinct of the brute creation leads them to adopt, whenever they are sick. Happily for them, they have no meddling promptors in the shape of well meaning friends, to force a stomach, already enfeebled and loathing its customary food, to digest this or that delicacy.

RULES FOR THE WEATHER.—A wet summer is always followed by a frosty winter, but it happens occasionally that the cold extends no farther. Two remarkable instances of this occurred in 1807-8 and 1813-14. With these exceptions, every frosty winter has been followed by a cold summer. The true cause of cold, or rather the direct cause, is to be found in the winter excess of west wind, every winter with excess of west wind being followed by a cold summer; and if there is no cold before, or during a first excess, then a second excess of west wind in winter occasions a still colder summer than the first. It also appears, by repeated experience, that cold does not extend to more than two years at a time. Again, if the winter excess of east wind be great, in the first instance, the winter will be mild, and followed by mild summers; while the summer excess of east wind is itself, in the first instance, always mild; but uniformly followed by cold winters and cold summers, which continue, more or less, for one or two years, according to circumstances.

C. A. HUDDLESTON,

RESPECTFULLY informs her customers and the public in general, that she will open her Spring Fashions on Saturday next, March the 20th; merchants wishing any article in the Millinery line, will please to call at No. 132 South Second street, six doors below the Custom House, where they will have an opportunity of judging for themselves. Any article desired can be packed at the shortest notice, and sold low for cash. mar. 20—2t*

UNRIVALLED LITERARY PREMIUMS.

ON Saturday, the first of May, 1830, the first number of THE ARIEL, Volume Fourth, will be issued from the press, improved and beautified in every respect, as far as a liberal expenditure of money can enhance the attractions of a literary publication.

In commencing the Fourth Volume of The Ariel, the Editor confidently expects, from the many improvements to be made, that an increased patronage will be extended towards it. Heretofore it has been liberally extended—now, the inducements to increase that support, will be infinitely greater.

The Ariel is exclusively a literary publication. It is published every other Saturday, on paper of the finest quality, each number containing eight pages of imperial quarto, (expressly adapted for binding,) with four columns on a page. Its contents consist of the choicest literary brilliants from the standard English Magazines and new publications, as Tales, Essays, Poetry, Biography, History, Reviews, Sketches of Life and Character, Anecdotes, and the most amusing Miscellany which can be gleaned by carefully inspecting the Foreign and American publications of known and acknowledged merit. In addition to this, nearly four pages of each number consist of *original matter*, written exclusively for The Ariel, being Notices of New Publications, Poetry, Reviews, Tales, Communications, and matter from the Editor's pen—without mingling, in the smallest degree, in religious or political controversy.

To enhance the value of an imperial quarto sheet has filled, eight elegant copperplate engravings have been added annually, appearing in every third number of the work. The price of subscription has been, and will continue to be, $1 50 a year, in advance.

The improvements to be made in the Fourth Volume are these:—Entirely new type will be procured, with paper of the most superior quality; and instead of only eight engravings annually, the new Volume will contain twelve. The whole will be copperplate engravings, executed in beautiful style, and procured expressly for The Ariel. Thus, at the close of the year, a volume will be furnished, suitable for the parlor or the toilet, stored with the most valuable literary brilliants of the day, to which a reference may always be made with the certainty of still finding something, which, even if old, will be pleasing.

As the expense of introducing these improvements will be very great, and can only be compensated by an increase of patronage, the Editor offers the following LITERARY PREMIUMS:

Any person who will procure sixty subscribers to The Ariel, and remit the subscription money in advance to the Editor, shall receive a copy of the Waverly Novels, complete in 45 volumes, illustrated by 45 splendid engravings, and warranted to be perfect—together with a copy of The Ariel.

Any person who will procure twenty-three subscribers, and remit $35 in payment therefor, shall receive a copy of Hume, Smollett and Hume's History of England, in nine royal octavo volumes, illustrated by nine fine engravings—and the Ariel.

Any person who will procure ten subscribers, and remit the subscription, shall receive a copy of the Remember Me for 1832, containing 8 fine engravings, and a copy of The Feast for 1829, containing 7 engravings—together with The Ariel.

The above works are warranted perfect in every respect, and are published by well-known booksellers.—The Editor is prepared to supply any demand that may be made for them. He will deliver them to the successful competitors, free of cost, in Pittsburg, Baltimore, New York, Boston, Richmond, and at his own office. Competitors must say where they wish their copies delivered, and a written order will be forwarded them for the same: as no more copies will be sent to any place than are ordered. It is necessary that all orders for The Ariel be received by the first of May.

For three years past The Ariel has been supported by 4000 subscribers, to whom the Editor appeals for the fidelity with which all his promises, have been fulfilled. He stakes his reputation that the Fourth Volume shall equal the promises above made, and that the premiums offered shall be satisfactory to those entitled to receive them. Gentlemen disposed to compete for any of the above valuable works, shall, on application to the Editor, (if by letter, post paid,) be furnished with a specimen of The Ariel, and its embellishments, for exhibition among their friends. The premiums will be delivered at the above named places, or sent in any way as directed, but in that case, at the risk of whoever so orders them. Address

EDMUND MORRIS,
feb. 27—eo5t 95 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

☞ Subscriptions for the Ariel received at the Office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 112 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

FRESH SPRING GOODS,

THE Subscriber has just received in addition to his former stock, a handsome assortment of STAPLE GOODS, consisting in part, of—
Imperial Blue and Black Cloths.
Extra super and middle priced do.
Extra super Browns, Citron and Olives.
Do. do. fashionable light and dark Brown.
Also, extra super Blue and Black Cassimeres.
Extra super Drab, Brown, and Oxford Mixtures.
Super super French *Grey*, Cadet, Lavender.
Oxford and Steel Mixt Sattinets.
Also on hand, an excellent assortment of London and West of England Blue, Black, and fancy colored Cloths.
Blue, Black, Brown, Drab, Oxford, Steel and Fancy Mixt Cassimeres, Sattinets, Bang-up Cords, Silk, Valencia, and Marseilles Vestings, Dundee Canvass, Peddings, Twist, Threads, Lasting and other Buttons, &c. &c. All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, by

WILLIAM S. EVANS,
Cloth Store, No. 48 North Third Street.
mar. 20—3t

TO WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.

THE Subscriber intends declining the Watch-making business, offers his well selected and fashionable stock for sale, a great bargain. To a person about commencing the above business, it would be a desirable situation—as the stock is not large, the rent will be moderate, and the repairs considerable. For further information apply to WILLIAMS OGLE,
No. 9 South Sixth st.
N. B. The above stock selling off at prime cost, as it is the subscriber's intention of closing the concern. mar. 20—3t

CANCERS.

NO less strange than certain, that cancers can be cured in a short time without pain or injury to the patient, by the subscriber; a number of respectable witnesses can testify to the fact. Persons applying, will be accommodated with board on moderate terms, and charges for services very low.

ELIAS GILMAN.
Granville, Licking county, Ohio, March 8, 1830.
mar 20—3t*

JAMES CLARK

OFFERS for sale, at No. 137 South Front street, a variety of Books, Paper and Stationary Also, Slates, Slate Pencils, Lead Pencils, Red and Black Ink, Ink Powders, Ink Stands, Wafers, and Sealing Wax, Bills of Lading, Shipping Articles, Manifests, Seamen's Journals, &c.

Patent Blank Books ruled to any pattern, and bound in a superior style as above, or at the Bindery, over No. 25 Market street.

Rags taken in exchange for any o the above articles. sept 30—6m

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,

Corner of Chesnut and Orange Streets,
WILMINGTON, DEL.

WM. ROBINSON & CO. return their thanks for the liberal encouragement they have received, and are still prepared to execute CASTINGS, such as housings, rollers, shafts, gudgeons, large hammers and anvils, coupling boxes, retorts, pots, kettles, kirbs, calender and sugar mill rollers, steam engine work, mill gearing, and cotton and woollen machinery, with every description of casting from one ounce to seven tons. All the above Castings will be warranted soft, to turn or cut, and will be done upon terms as reasonable as at any place in the United States, and will be delivered in Philadelphia without charge. Patterns made to order, and mill gearing in general without charge.

N. B. All kinds of Cotton and Woollen Machinery furnished to order at the shortest notice.
feb. 20—3m

G. W. CARPENTER'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF LIVERWORT.

HEPATICA TRILOBA.—This Plant has proved to be a safe and valuable Medicine for Coughs, spitting of blood, Consumption, and Liver Complaints.

Most of the Medicines made use of for the above diseases are of a stimulating nature, composed generally of Resins and Balsams, in alcoholic solution, which, although sometimes giving temporary relief, in almost every instance where they are freely used, aggravate the disease and reduce the strength of the patient.

This article possesses superior advantages over these preparations, its action being of a tonic, invigorating and strengthening nature, thus overcoming the disease, by promoting expectoration and gradually increasing the strength of the patient, and this without being attended with any unpleasant effects; it also agrees with the stomach in all cases, and is a pleasant and agreeable medicine to take.

It has generally been administered in the form of tea or decoction; this has most frequently been improperly made by those unacquainted with pharmaceutical preparations, and has brought this medicine in disrepute, and prevented its application in many cases where it otherwise would have proved highly useful and beneficial.

To guard against these inconveniences, and to bring before the public a concentrated preparation of this valuable article of uniform strength, George W. Carpenter is pleased to announce the preparation of Compound Syrup of Liverwort, which will obviate all the disadvantages above described. This preparation is as active as it can be made from the fresh plant, and the virtues considerably improved by the tonic and expectorant Medicines which have been selected as adjuvants. Prepared and sold only, by

G. W. CARPENTER,
At his Chemical Warehouse, No. 301 Market st.
For sale as above, Com. Fluid Ext. Sarsaparilla, Solidified Cinchona, Saratoga Powders, Citrated Kali, Comp. Tonic Extract; with a number of new and popular Chemicals. jan. 16—6mo

WILLIAM HUGHES, UNDERTAKER,

NO. 138 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
BETWEEN RACE AND VINE STREETS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps always on hand a general assortment of Coffins of all sizes and patterns, plain and ornamented.

Also, stuff of every description ready prepared, which, at the shortest notice, can be made to order. The whole business of Funerals attended to, furnishing hearse, carriages, ice boxes, &c. on the lowest terms.

Attendance at all hours. jan. 16—1y

REMOVAL.

JAMES M. JACKSON has removed his COAL GRATE and FENDER Manufactory from No. 80 CHERRY STREET, to No. 122 NORTH FIFTH STREET, west side the 8th door above Race street, where he hopes to merit the patronage of his friends and the public. jan. 30—3m

CHRIST REJECTED.

THE Magnificent Picture by the late Benjamin West, is now placed in the Hall of Independence, in Chesnut street, where it may be seen daily, by the public, from 9 to 4, and from 6 to 9. It is the largest piece ever painted by this celebrated American Artist, and has been unequivocally pronounced by artists and the best judges, to be the greatest of his performances. Ten Thousand guineas were offered to Mr. West for this picture, which he declined accepting. It was exhibited in Pall Mall under the patronage of the King, and the receipts of a brief season amounted to twelve thousand pound sterling, and in New York, during its short stay there, nearly Six Thousand Dollars were received at its exhibition.

It will remain but a short time in Philadelphia, previous to its removal to the South.

The room in which it is exhibited is admirably adapted to that purpose, affording the best light of any room in the city.

Admittance 25 cents, children half price. Catalogues explanatory of the painting, may be had at the Hall, price 12½ cents. feb. 22—tf

THE PHILADELPHIAN,

A WEEKLY RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER,

printed on an imperial sheet, is published every Friday, by WM. F. GEDDES, No. 58, Locust street, Philadelphia; and is edited by the REV. EZRA STILES ELY, D. D. The work is designed to diffuse all the current religious intelligence which is of importance, and to defend particularly the doctrines and usages of the *Presbyterian Church* in the United States.

It will exhibit the benevolent efforts of Christians of every denomination, so far as may be compatible with a useful variety of religious essays on the most important topics, the discussion of controverted points of theology and morality, a brief summary of political news, and secular affairs; biographical sketches of pious persons, the refutation of Universalism, Socinianism, and Infidelity; religious anecdotes, and such brief extracts as are judged suitable to promote the reasonable gratification and edification of all who may subscribe to the paper.

TERMS,

The work is offered to those who pay in advance, or within one month after subscription, without any expense to the proprietor, at *two dollars* for 52 numbers, or $1 50, if paid within six months, and at $3 00, if payment is delayed to the end of the year.

Any person who will procure five new subscribers and remit to the proprietor ten dollars, shall receive a sixth copy gratis, so long as he continues that annual payment, according to the terms, in advance.

These terms will be strictly adhered to; and we trust will induce our patrons to be punctual in remittances; which, when *post paid*, shall be at our risk. Bank notes received at par in the residences of our subscribers, are considered as lawful tender.

Communications to the editor, who conducts this work gratuitously, will be thankfully received, if forwarded without expense to him; and used in such a manner as he may judge most conductive to the public good. WILLIAM F. GEDDES, Proprietor.

All kinds of Printing executed at the Office of the Philadelphian. feb. 27—eo1f

ANDREW B. CHAMBERS'

WHOLESALE and Retail LEATHER Store No. 29 Chesnut street, between Front and Second streets, Philadelphia, where may be had cheap for cash or satisfactory acceptances, all kinds of FINISHED LEATHER, consisting of

SOLE LEATHER,	1st, 2d, and 3rd qualities,		
UPPER	do. do.	do.	
CALF SKINS,	do. do.	do.	
Harness Leather,	Rag Hides,	Morocco Skins,	
Bridle do.	Lining do.	Lining do.	
Skirting do.	Japan do.	Binding do.	
Chaise Hides,	Buck Skins,	Sheep do.	

N. B. Persons wishing any of the above articles, will find it to their advantage to call at the above establishment. Orders attended to at the shortest notice.
feb. 6—4 mo

FIRE PROOF DOORS AND STANDING SCREW PRESSES.

PRESS Screws and Standing Screw Presses, complete, with iron sides, for Tobacconists, Book Binders, Printers, &c. FIRE PROOF DOORS, of different sizes, for Counting Houses, Banks, &c. ready made, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.—MILL SCREWS and MILL SPINDLES, made to order, and SMITH WORK in general, by

CHARLES EVANS,
April 26—1y No. 33 Bread street.

PHILADELPHIA PATENT LOCK MANUFACTORY,

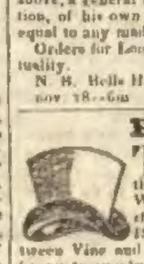
No. 28 North Seventh street.

MICHAEL KATES respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has for sale, as above, a general assortment of Locks of every description, of his own manufacture, which he can warrant equal to any made in this country.

Orders for Locks received and executed with punctuality.

N. B. Bells Hung, Locks, &c. repaired as usual. nov 18—6m

REMOVAL.



T. L. KING informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has removed his Hat and Cap Warehouse from No. 30 South Sixth street, (Shakspeare Buildings,) to No. 192 North Third street, west side, between Vine and Callowhill streets, where he will be happy to supply all those that will favour him with a call. To his former customers he tenders his thanks, and solicits a continuance of their patronage.

N. B. Hats and Caps made to order at the shortest notice. THOMAS L. KING.
jan 9—3m

ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS,

THE most valuable Medicine ever prepared for Coughs and Consumptions. The uncommon values that ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS and PECTORAL POWDERS are well known to possess for the cure of Colds, Coughs and other affections of the breast and lungs, leading to consumptions, is sufficiently proved from the fact that they have now been in use for seven years and that the demand for them is still rapidly increasing. Thousands have experienced the happy effects of this *Healing Balsam*, and great numbers have voluntarily given Certificates of the benefits received in Consumptive Complaints of long standing, even where their cases were almost hopeless and where they had been given up by their physicians as incurable. A reference to the Certificates accompanying each Bottle, given by those of the first respectability, will satisfy every unprejudiced mind of the wonderful cures performed by this Valuable Medicine. Thousands have shortened their days by neglecting Coughs when first attacked, which have soon terminated in a seated Consumption, and proved fatal.—Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility, or even Consumptions, but may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each Dollar Bottle of this medicine contains about 40 doses, which proves them to be a cheap medicine, considering their virtues.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that the subscriber was brought very low by spitting blood, attended with a cough and catarrh, and that nothing afforded me real relief until I commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which were the means in the hand of God of restoring me again to a comfortable state of health.

And I do further certify, that the wife of Mr. Nathan Huntington, living in the same place, was afflicted with a very bad cough for a number of years, and in 1828 she was reduced so low that it was thought she must soon be in her grave, as she was scarcely able to walk from her bed to the fire, when she commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which, in a short time so far restored her, that she was soon able to do a good day's work. I can cheerfully recommend this medicine to the public. PHILO JUDSON, Pastor of the Church in Ashford.

Ashford, Conn Sept. 25, 1829

For sale by I. Thompson, N. W. corner of Second and Market; T. W. Dyott, N. E. corner of Second and Race; E. & C. Yarnall & Co. Market, below Second; J. C. Jenkins, Market, near Third.
jan. 16—4m

Gum Elastic over Shoes.

A HANDSOME lot just opened, and will be retailed low. Gentlemen's Hunts for $2 50.

Water proof composition for Hunts and Shoes.

Also, a general assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's Misses and Children's Boots and Shoes.

SAMUEL D. BREED,
dec. 5—tf No. 8 North Sixth street.

ORGAN FOR SALE.

AN ORGAN of seven stops, suitable for a Church of moderate size. The stops are as follows:—Open Diap, stopped Diap, Dulciano, Principal Twelfth, Flute, and Fifteenth; enclosed in a mahogany case. It can be seen by applying at the Masonic Hall. The instrument can be warranted in every respect, and will be sold to close a concern. For further particulars apply to SIDDONS & McGRATH, No. 25 North Third street. jan 9—3m

G. W. FARR, MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS removed from 249 Market street, to No. 15 South Third street, a few doors below Market street, and has received, with the late fashions, a handsome assortment of blue, black and fancy coloured Cloths and Cassimeres; plain and fancy silk Velvets, Valencia, Toilinet, Marseilles, English and French Silk Vesting, which will be made to order in 12 hours notice. Medical students and strangers visiting the city, will find it to their advantage to call and examine the above goods.

N. B. Linen Collars, Stocks, Suspenders, Glove Cravats, &c. feb. 20—tf

TO MANUFACTURERS.

THE subscriber, having removed his establishment from Holmesburg to Bridesburg, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he continues the building of Cotton Machinery of every description, of the latest and most approved plans now in use, viz:—Cotton Pickers, Lap Machines, Cards, Drawing Speeders, Mules and Throstles, Dressing Machines and Powerloom for Muslin, Stripe, Ticking, Jagging Duck, Sattinets, Cords and Velvet, made of the best materials and workmanship.

Also, Woollen Machinery, viz: Pickers, Cards with improved condensers, Jacks, Mules, raising and shearing Machines of the latest improved plans, and of the best materials and workmanship.

Also, Screws of every description, for Presses and Millers.

Also, Mill Gears, Shafts and Gudgeons finished or unfinished.

Having an iron foundry in operation, castings of every description will be made at short notice, and of superior quality—all of which will be executed at short notice, and at reduced prices. ALFRED JENKS.

N. B. Orders directed to me through the Post Office, Kensington, Philadelphia County, will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to.
feb. 20—6m*

THE FEMALE'S SPECIFIC.

☞ *IT HAS NEVER FAILED.* ☜

THIS Medicine, the neverfailing powers of which can be proved by references in duties of the greatest respectability in this city, can always be had at No. 169 PINE STREET, where application can be made *either by letter*, or personally. nov. 7—1y

SIXTY THOUSAND PAIRS

NEW ENGLAND BOOTS AND SHOES, making a complete assortment

Also, an extensive variety of city work, which is offered for sale by the package or dozen, at Chambers, 94 Market street, by J. & W. SEAVER.

N. B. Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine the above stock, as it will be sold on the most favorable terms. feb. 27—6

Superior Cast Steel Edge Tools.

MANUFACTURED by Dunlap, Madeira & Co. Lemnos Works, Chambersburg, Pa. Carpenters', Ship Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools, of all kinds; Butcher's Choppers and Cleavers; Felling Axes; Chissels, Drawing Knives; Hatchets, &c. manufactured of the best steel, and if not good to be returned.

Also, a general assortment of HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, for sale low, wholesale and retail, at LESLEY & MEREDITH'S

Hardware Store, No. 243 Market street, six doors above Sixth street, Philadelphia. dec. 19—tf

SMITH JAY'S

NEW SHOE MANUFACTORY, South Front Street, third door above Walnut street, Philadelphia, where he has constantly a large assortment of boots and shoes which he offers per cent cheaper than the same quality can be purchased in this City.

☞ Country Merchants and others are invited and examine for themselves. feb. 6

Two Apprentices Wanted

TO the SILVER PLATING business, boys from the age of twelve to fourteen, of serious habits. Apply to the Subscriber, at his factory on the PASSYUNK ROAD, near Vine street, Philadelphia. WILLIAM SAY
march 13—3t*

Collections of New Music

JUST published by J. EDGAR, No. 4 Sixth street—Lady sweet, this is the hand from Beggar Girl—I'll tell no body—Cease to see thine eyes beam with delight—The day is dawning, love—Cupid and Hymen—Love is like—Pretty Dove—Pretty Mari Ann, the Gypsy—Mac Lean's invitations to Clarkx—Guardian Yes, I will leave my Father's Hall—Negroe Spirituals there were—Gallant Soldier—List, Hermit, List—Native House—Medley and Comic sentiments—Be wise and take a wife.—VARIATIONS—Oh! back my Arab Steed—Oh! no, we never mention her—Cease Victorious—Phantasie—Selection of Favorable Airs—Halkin—A. B. C., a lady teaching English—Loving Couple—Royal Spanish Grandees—Selections of Waltz's Cotillion Dances, from the works of the most eminent composers.

Also, a supply of Piano Fortes and other musical instruments of the best quality—and a quantity of Guitar and Violin Strings—Piano Fortes tuned and repaired in the neatest manner.—Orders from the country supplied at the shortest notice. nov

Drug and Medicinal Store

SAMUEL P. SHOEMAKER offers for sale at his Wholesale and Retail Drug & Chemical Store, No. 288 North 2d street, 7 doors below Noble, A general assortment of fresh drugs and medicines, together with an assortment of paints, glass, &c. which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.—Also, a preventive and cure for the Ague, which has had the desired effect in every case in which it has been tried.

Physicians Country Storekeepers, and others supplied on accommodating terms and their orders with care. march 6

New Hatters' Fur and Trimmings

RICHARD PRYOR, Jr. respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a large and general assortment of the above articles, at No. 51 Chesnut street, 4 doors above Second, which he will sell at the very lowest market prices for cash or acceptances, to wit:

R